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CONDEMNATION OF DIRECTIVE 59, NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY CONTINUES

Retaliation Inevitable, Talks Urged

LD181257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "The Urgent Task of Our Day": "Talks, Not Arms Race!"]

[Text] Growing concern is currently being aroused all over the world by the stream of reports issuing from Washington, as if from a cornucopia, about the increasing intensification of the nuclear arms race, the more so as they are accompanied by increasingly frank statements on the Pentagon's dangerous plans for the utilization of these armaments.

Judging from press reports, even the U.S. NATO allies are seriously concerned at reports published last week on the American administration's adoption, without consulting them at all, of decisions regarding a "new nuclear strategy." This strategy envisages, as the Pentagon puts it, "lowering the nuclear threshold." What this means is that the Pentagon intends to use nuclear weapons in "local conflicts" and to be capable, as the New York TIMES noted the other day, of "waging a prolonged, but limited (?) nuclear war."

Washington is now trying to reassure its allies, alarmed at this news, with statements to the effect that the "new nuclear strategy" has been publicized in the United States only for domestic political, election purposes. You see, the New York TIMES assured us 7 August, "Carter was vulnerable to criticism from Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for his 'spinelessness' (?!) on questions of ensuring defense," and "Carter's new policy is to help rebuff Reagan's accusations on military issues during the coming election campaign."

However, even leaving aside the ethics of the matter, whereby people allow themselves to dance on the brink of the "nuclear threshold" for the sake of selfish short-term considerations, it is impossible not to see that in reality it is a question of an action which gives away a long-standing secret design on the part of the Pentagon and its patrons. After all, the Pentagon put forward plans for waging a "limited nuclear war" several years ago, when Schlesinger was U.S. defense secretary.

It is a question of nullifying the commitment, adopted earlier by the United States and enshrined in an agreement with the USSR, to endorse the averting of nuclear war and to follow the principle of equality and identical security. It is a question of securing U.S. military superiority and on that basis exercising world domination by blackmailing everyone with the nuclear cudgel.

The new strategic designs proclaimed so loudly in Washington reveal the true nature of practical U.S. actions carried out in recent years under cover of verbiage about the mythical Soviet threat--actions aimed at achieving such superiority. Among them, in particular, are the U.S. Government's efforts to deploy about 600 medium-range missiles in West Europe, clearly intended to be used for military blackmail purposes in the event of its succeeding in changing the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe in NATO's favor.

From the first these plans met with a far from unanimous reaction among the U.S. NATO allies. Many people in West Europe realized what the American generals are driving at. "It is a question of a change in American strategy with respect to Europe," the French monthly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote, for instance, "switching from forward-borders defense to a first-strike strategy."

Many sensible politicians have noted that, by accepting the new American missiles on their territory, West European states become not only American hostages but also targets for the inevitable retaliatory strikes, while the United States plans to sit it out across the ocean in the event of a "local nuclear war" unleashed by itself. These politicians have stressed that Europe's security can only be ensured by means of talks on reducing nuclear arms--and just this path has been persistently proposed by the USSR.

"WE ARE PREPARED," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated 6 October last year in Berlin, "TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR DEVICES DEPLOYED IN WESTERN REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION AS COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT LEVEL [capitalized words published in boldface], but of course, only if there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear devices in West Europe."

This proposal was greeted positively in many West European capitals. Washington also promised to "study" it.

All the same, at the December NATO Council session the United States foisted on its allies the decision to deploy its new missiles.

Last June, in the course of talks with FRG leaders, the Soviet side put forward a new initiative aimed at breaking the dangerous deadlock created by the U.S.-dictated NATO Council decision. Confirming its earlier-stated position concerning the most correct ways of resolving the question of medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet side proposed to embark on discussion of this question simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward-based facilities.

Here, of course, it is envisaged that the agreements reached in such talks would be put into practice after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty, whose ratification has been "frozen" by the American Senate at President Carter's request. (The U.S. NATO allies are persistently demanding that the SALT II treaty be "unfrozen" and brought into operation.)

Readers will remember how the new Soviet proposals were welcomed in West Europe, and indeed throughout the world. FRG Chancellor Schmidt, speaking in the Bundestag, supported them actively. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher immediately flew to Washington to brief the U.S. President on the new Soviet initiative. Everywhere, including in the United States, many statesmen and politicians, as well as the press, noted that this initiative offers an opportunity to prevent a dangerous new spiral in the arms race.

The words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev 30 June were on everyone's lips: "In a realistic policy there can be no deadlock situations, unless, of course, they are created artificially."

In this atmosphere Washington did not venture to reject the new Soviet initiative outright. On 6 July President Carter stated that the United States "will be prepared to start talks" with the Soviet Union on the question of nuclear missile weapons in Europe, "if an acceptable agenda can be worked out." As subsequent events showed, the word "if" was not used by accident.

On 14 July a U.S. State Department spokesman evasively told correspondents assailing him with questions on when the talks would begin that, although "the United States now has a clearer idea regarding the Soviet proposals," it is "not yet fully satisfied with the explanations received," and that he himself "does not know whether the United States intends to make an official reply to the Soviet proposals."

On the same day U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher set off for Bonn and then Brussels to meet with NATO Council members. Judging from reports leaked to the press, he was engaged not so much in studying the content of the new Soviet initiative as in seeking a pretext for postponing a reply to the USSR's proposals for as long as possible.

As a result of these talks Christopher stated 16 July that "preparation for these talks will be a very difficult task and will take a long time," whereupon the military-industrial complex opened fire with all its propaganda guns against the Soviet proposals.

Numerous articles appeared in the American press saying that in no way must the United States agree to such talks in which the question of medium-range missiles would be discussed in organic connection with that of American forward-based nuclear devices. The authors of these articles demanded that a reduction be sought only in the number of Soviet nuclear devices, leaving untouched the American forward-based nuclear weapons deployed in large numbers in West Europe.

At the same time the thesis that "the Russians cannot be trusted," as the WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, and that talks with them are therefore dangerous was disseminated in exaggerated form.

Since the Soviet proposals are enjoying increasing support in West Europe Washington has launched the evasive thesis that now is simply "not the time" to hold talks, since the Americans are busy with more important matters, in particular in preparations for the presidential elections.

In the light of the recent news from Washington on the "new U.S. nuclear strategy," the real reason for this deliberate delay is becoming clear: Washington evidently wanted to gain time in order to present the world with a fait accompli. After all, American medium-range missiles are one means of waging that same "limited" or "local" nuclear war envisaged in the "new strategy"!

The United States, as the New York TIMES wrote cynically 12 August, sets itself the goal of "strengthening nuclear deterrence by convincing the Soviet Union that Washington can wage a prolonged nuclear conflict." However, it is well known that the Soviet Union has never allowed anyone to speak the language of blackmail to it, even nuclear blackmail.

As for arguments about the possibility of waging a "local" nuclear war against the USSR, they do not stand up to any criticism and are clearly intended for ill-informed people. The very nature of nuclear weapons as a means of mass destruction and the means of delivering them in a short space of time over a vast distance envisage a resolute and rapid response, a full-scale response.

The USSR and its allies are capable of adopting all the necessary retaliatory measures and will not, of course, permit the disruption of the established strategic equilibrium of forces, which would permit the Pentagon to try blackmail. But our party and state have always proceeded on the basis that the arms race does not promote states' security but increases the threat of war. That is why the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum again, with the utmost resolution, counterposed to the arms race the path of talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

As the plenum resolution says, "this viewpoint is gaining supporters among statesmen in Western countries as well as in countries belonging to the nonaligned movement. The relaxation of tension has put down deep roots in today's international life, and there exist the real preconditions for maintaining it as the dominant trend in world politics."

The worldwide reaction to Washington's dangerous zigzags confirms this assessment.

"We are being offered limited nuclear war, or a so-called 'limited hell,' as if that could guarantee life," West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote indignantly 8 August, for instance.

"It is more necessary than ever to return to the relaxation of tension," Japan's MAINICHI newspaper stated 9 August in condemning equally severely the adventurist "new U.S. strategy."

A great number of similar statements could be cited.

Before it is too late we can and must stop the dangerous new arms spiral being provoked by the United States. Only by means of talks based on the principle of equality and identical security, where no country has advantages over the other side, can a solution be found to the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe--a problem which brooks no delay.

The Soviet proposal to discuss and resolve the question of medium-range missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic connection with American forward-based nuclear devices is a real basis for this.

It is the urgent task of the peace-loving public to seek the speediest commencement of such talks, in which the West has as great an interest as the East.

Matveyev: 'Reckless' Strategy

LD190953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Reckless Strategy"]

[Text] Perplexity and confusion among Washington-oriented politicians and alarm and indignation among the public at large. This is the reaction in West Europe to U.S. press reports that in accordance with Presidential Directive 59 the U.S. Government will now proceed from the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war."

"The governments of the other NATO countries only learned of the change in U.S. nuclear strategy from the newspapers," writes Britain's THE GUARDIAN. Indeed, Washington presented its partners with another fait accompli. And how!

Nurturing plans to use nuclear weapons means playing with the fate of peace. The details of these plans are kept in the Pentagon's safes, but the serious threat which they pose for the countries which have U.S. nuclear weapons on their territory has long been an open secret.

Thousands of units of U.S. tactical nuclear weaponry are sited in West Europe. The Pentagon also plans to deploy in the next few years medium-range cruise and Pershing II missiles with nuclear warheads in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The military balance now existing on the European Continent would thereby be disrupted and the foundations of the positive gains of the seventies in Europe in terms of reducing the danger of war would be undermined.

The initiators of these plans tried to calm the alarmed public of the West European countries with assurances of the "exclusively defensive" nature of their preparations. Now it is becoming clear that the Pentagon's strategy directly "envisages" the possibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war. Limited by what? By the boundaries of the European theater of military operations, so that the United States itself remains out of the conflict?

These questions have been posed by many people in West Europe even before the publicity now being given to the aforementioned presidential directive. At the beginning of May the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL published an interview with the FRG Defense Minister H. Apel. In the interview the minister was asked how he views the fact that the decision on nuclear conflagration in Europe depends on one person alone--the U.S. President.

The FRG defense minister talked of a "nuclear deterrent which must remain in the hands of one man." The reply did not satisfy the journalist, and he asked whether "there will continue to be a right of veto so that the bombs of our own allies do not fall on our (that is, the West European countries) heads." Apel remarked that these are abstract and hypothetical questions and ought not to be discussed openly....

Now, as we see, they are not at all abstract and certainly not hypothetical. But those who pander to the U.S. 'atomic maniacs' playing with fire are reluctant to acknowledge this. The noisy repercussions provoked in West Europe by publication of the contents of Directive 59 forced U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown to send a special message on this issue to the governments of the NATO countries. Commenting on this the New York TIMES pointed out that it is designed to "calm the allies."

The New York TIMES quotes from this document. It says that the "presidential directive is designed to intensify the deterrent influence on actions which might lead to nuclear war, by demonstrating that we (that is, the United States) have both the capabilities and the plans to employ nuclear forces in the event of the failure of the deterrent." How's that for calming the allies! The U.S. defense secretary once more admits the possibility of the American side's using nuclear weapons, only this time in a more definite form then previously.

What, out of interest, will those people in London and Bonn who are pushing the Pentagon's militarist plans inside the NATO bloc say now? What, for example, will be the response of British Defense Secretary Pym, so incensed as he is by those Britons--and their numbers are growing steadily--who come out onto the city streets with demands that the dangerous new U.S. nuclear missile weapons not be deployed on British soil? The U.S. defense secretary is talking about some sort of "deterrent," but, as is prefectly obvious, it is those people who are full of adventurist schemes for using nuclear weapons who should be deterred.

The world public has been graphically convinced once again what a breeding ground of the most dangerous adventures the Pentagon is. It is also characteristic that these were all approved by the White House after the NATO Council had confirmed the program for the deployment in West Europe of the new American nuclear missile weapons.

It is now more graphically obvious that ever before than aggressive schemes concealed behind a propaganda hullabaloo about an imaginary "Soviet threat" are at the basis of the arms race--and primarily the nuclear arms race--whom America is stepping up. Today Washington even thinks it possible to employ nuclear weapons in combating other countries' "political systems." It has long been known that the U.S. President's advisers include figures obsessed by anticommunism, who have repeatedly made irresponsible statements on the consequences of a nuclear conflict for mankind. As the American press reports, it is precisely these people who were directly involved in formulating what is called today the "limited nuclear war" strategy.

The U.S. administration is acting as if there were no signed agreements between the USSR and the United States allocating a special place to measures and steps to reduce the threat of nuclear war and deliver mankind from catastrophe. Moreover some of these documents bear the signature of the current U.S. President, J. Carter. Thus, the Soviet-American joint communique adopted in Vienna at the 18 June 1979 summit meeting says: "The sides confirmed their profound conviction that particular attention must be given to problems of averting nuclear war and restraining rivalry in the strategic arms sphere. Both sides recognize that a nuclear war would be a disaster for all mankind."

The utterances of U.S. officials and inspired articles by American commentators leave no doubt that the immediate, so to speak, practical purpose of the publicity for Presidential Directive 59 is to "push" through Congress the new multibillion-dollar appropriations for the production of the MX missiles, cruise missiles and other nuclear missile weaponry. Expenditure on the deployment of the MX system alone is estimated, according to preliminary calculations, at $30-50 billion.

It is not surprising that anxiety is mounting in Congress and even outside it--among the broad public and in business with no links to military production--over the ruinous consequences for the country's economy and for the domestic situation of such a monstrous diversion of money and resources into war preparations. The attempts to frighten the public with the concocted "Soviet threat" are proving to be increasingly flimsy, and under these conditions much is being made of the Pentagon's "updated" nuclear strategy. Its authors depict matters in such a way that it is allegedly possible with the help of the new nuclear missile devices to wage a sort of "limited war." It is merely necessary, they say, to allocate tens and hundreds of billions of dollars for these arms....

This is how the country's public is being shamelessly deceived, and not only the public of that country. One has to take into account the fact that certain types of these arms are destined for deployment outside the United States--in the countries of its NATO partners. But it is precisely in connection with these steps on the part of the U.S. administration that a considerable number of commentators in the West are reasonably questioning the prospects and chances of the projected talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. A legitimate anxiety.

No subterfuge by the present Washington administration is capable of concealing the indisputable fact that whereas by its new initiative the Soviet Union is confirming its readiness to strive to halt the nuclear arms race and abolish nuclear weapons, the U.S. ruling circles are step by step tightening still more the spiral of the arms race. What is this if it is not playing with the weapons of mass destruction--a reckless and dangerous game for mankind?

Foreign Reaction

LD181539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS report dated 13 August: "Condemnation of U.S. Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] Washington's elaboration of a new nuclear strategy threatens to plunge the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe--this is the world public's assessment of President Carter's signing of Directive 59, which examines the possibility of the United States making a preventive nuclear strike and waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war.

Prague--J. Carter's directive attests to the present American administration's dangerous adventurism and to its irresponsible attitude toward the fate of peace and of all mankind, Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, declared. This is not the first time that American figures have put forward the theory of "limited" nuclear war. But everyone realizes that any nuclear conflict under present conditions will at once inevitably assume a global nature.

It is symptomatic that Washington has announced its aggressive plans at precisely that moment when the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its readiness constructively to resolve all problems of disarmament and advanced new proposals on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

We in the CSSR are profoundly indignant at the aggressive U.S. policy and resolutely condemn Carter's adventurist plans, D. Spacil emphasized in conclusion.

New York--The "limited" nuclear war doctrine approved by Carter leads only to an increase in the real threat of world conflict, (B. Bono), a leader of the mass coalition for new foreign and military policy, declared.

"The Carter administration's new nuclear strategy has already resulted in political upheavals," the New York TIMES points out editorially. In the newspaper's opinion, "the concept that nuclear war can be limited and can in a certain sense be won is not only dubious. Its adoption could increase the risk of nuclear suicide."

Speaking in Washington, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger emphasized that the new nuclear doctrine will have "very serious consequences from the viewpoint of the reaction of the Soviet Union, our allies and the American people."

Bonn--The West German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG calls Washington's new nuclear strategy "highly dubious."

The newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER in turn points out that "West European governments have repeatedly upbraided the Americans for the inadequacy of consultations and information on very important problems. Now U.S. Defense Secretary Brown is trying to lessen the allies' agitation over the toughening of Washington's anti-Soviet military policy. However, it remains unclear why journalists in Washington were 'fed' information on the new U.S. nuclear strategy before the governments of countries allied with the United States were informed about it in detail."

London--THE GUARDIAN emphasizes that the revision of nuclear strategy "became known to the governments of other countries in the North Atlantic alliance only from press reports" and that this "will hardly help to improve the relations which have taken shape within NATO."

Kornilov Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Continuing Castigation of 'New Nuclear Strategy,' Directives" and subtitled "Mad, Manhating Concept" published on page AA 1 of the 13 August 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a Kornilov article entitled "Curbing the Nuclear Maniacs!" published in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 August 1980 reveals the following variations:

Page AA 1, paragraph two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA begins: Staking on strength, brandishing a "nuclear cudgel," ...

Page AA 1, paragraph two, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... "strategy of massive retaliation" ...

Page AA 1, paragraph three, line six, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads... "top echelons" of power...

Page AA 1, penultimate paragraph, lines three through five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... which, allegedly, has "already created the potential for a first, preemptive nuclear strike against American land-based missiles." But this is a lie, gentlemen. All efforts of the Soviet Union ...

Page AA 1, penultimate paragraph, lines eight and nine, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ... And it is well known that ...

Page AA 1, penultimate paragraph, line eleven through penultimate line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits ... that the USSR is prepared ... through ... having such armaments ...

Page AA 1, last paragraph, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... But this is absurd, nonsense, for there can be ...

Page AA 2, first paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits from line four ... envisaging a "preventive ... through end of paragraph ... a retaliatory strike....

Page AA 2, last paragraph, line five, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... nuclear disaster for this purpose ...

Page AA 2, last paragraph, line six, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... achieving its ends, gambling on the "nuclear cudgel," are gone forever....

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD CITES PROGRESS AT GENEVA

LD171514 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The head of the Soviet delegation at the Disarmament Committee, Viktor Israelyan, has stated that during the summer session certain progress was made including the banning of chemical and radiological weapons.

Summing up the results of the session he told the Radio Moscow correspondent in Geneva that the Soviet Union stands for ending the arms race and for making a turn to disarmament and stable peace. He added that the proposals of the socialist countries to that effect have strong support in the committee on the part of the nonaligned countries. At the same time, he said, the delegations of the United States and of its certain allies, as well as China, which took part in the Geneva talks for the first time, tries to undermine them. Thus, they tried to justify their course of building up arms.

Viktor Israelyan expressed satisfaction that despite all that, it was possible to break the deadlock over questions of procedure and start business like talks. They were conducted in four working groups which studied problems of banning chemical and radiological weapons, strengthening safety guarantees of nonnuclear countries and developing a comprehensive disarmament program. The committee will hold its next session in February 1981.

ISRAELYAN CALLS U.S., PRC 'OBSTRUCTIONIST'

LD182035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] After the conclusion of the summer session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, our Geneva correspondent, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, met Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, and asked him to talk about the results of the work of the session. This is part of what he said: [begin Israelyan recording]

There were a number of reasons for the amount of attention given to the work of the Disarmament Committee this year, but the main one was that the world public expected that, despite the opposition of the militarist circles of the West, the committee would achieve progress in the solution of the tasks before it. Another reason was that Beijing had sent its delegation there for the first time since the Disarmament Committee had come into existence. And, lastly, the final reason was that there were proposals from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the negotiating table which created a good, constructive base for progress in the cause of curbing the arms race.

It has to be said that from the first days of work of the committee it became clear that the U.S. delegation and also Beijing's representatives had by no means come to the session for businesslike talks. Striving to justify the course they had taken on the arms race. They made numerous attempts to distract the committee's attention from the urgent tasks before it and to draw it into fruitless discussion. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, supported by the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned states, countered this obstructionist line of the West with their own principled line aimed at ensuring that, in the complicated international situation, the committee should carry on constructive, businesslike talks and strive to fulfill the quite concrete task placed before it--the achievement of accord on curbing the arms race and on disarmament.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries can look upon the results of the committee's work this year as being on the whole positive, since it was managed decisively to beat off the frontal attacks made by the West and Beijing. The broad world public was also shown the real culprits of the arms race which is being pursued. By their constructive actions the socialist countries ensured that definite progress was made during these talks on some of the issues, in particular the banning of chemical weapons and radiological weapons. [end recording]

PRAVDA REVIEWS DIRECTIVE 59, PRC REASSESSMENT OF MAO POLICIES

LD181041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 4

[May Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] This summer is characterized by the high intensity of international political life. It can be seen especially clearly that the world's two greatest alliances--the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc--adhere to directly opposite courses. The aim of the USSR and of its friends and allies is to strengthen detente, to end the arms race, to make the transition to disarmament and to ensure in the spirit of Helsinki mutual understanding, trust and cooperation among states with different social systems. But the efforts of reactionary U.S. circles and of the NATO leadership are aimed at undermining detente and whipping up the arms race in the illusory hope of ensuring their military superiority over the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact countries.

Following the Course of Detente

Unbreakable unity and close cooperation--this is what characterizes relations among the socialist community countries. The constant improvement of cooperation in all spheres is at the center of attention for the leaders of the fraternal parties and states. This is evidenced once again by the traditional Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of socialist countries.

Last week such meetings were held with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committe and chairman of the GDR State Council, and with K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The leaders of the USSR and the GDR informed each other about the work being done by the two countries' communists on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. The meeting clearly reflected once again the fact that the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are allies, comrades, friends. Shoulder to shoulder with the other Warsaw Pact states the two countries intend to continue seeking to implement measures for military detente and for a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe. The USSR and the GDR believe that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could be an important stage on this path. It was pointed out at the other meeting that Soviet-Lao cooperation is developing successfully. During an exchange of opinions on a wide range of international issues special attention was devoted to the situation in Southeast Asia, where tension is being created as a result of the expansionist policy of Beijing, which enjoys U.S. support. The USSR and Laos advocate the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asian Continent. The Soviet Union treats Lao policy with understanding and sympathy and has given and will give friendly assistance to the Lao people in their affairs.

The Soviet Union supports any measures which would serve to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict and to strengthen international security. The proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the recent talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders are continuing to be discussed in the world. They are aimed at ending the arms race and, above all, resolving the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Press commentaries and statements by representatives of the public in diverse countries feature the idea that the new Soviet initiative opens up the possibility of halting the arms race being whipped up by the United States. World public opinion expects this initiative to lead to talks serving to strengthen peace.

In connection with the opening in Geneva of the conference to examine the working of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty the USSR has reaffirmed that it considers it necessary to take effective measures to end the nuclear arms race and for disarmament. Attaching great significance to strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states, the USSR has once again declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and which do not have them on their territory.

The policy of detente has an objective basis--the equilibrium of military forces which has evolved. It shows up particularly clearly the absurdity of the nation that complex international problems could be resolved by way of nuclear confrontation. The policy of detente achieved considerable successes on this basis over the past decade, and relations of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness began to develop.

Relations between the USSR and the FRG are a graphic example. They are built on the basis of the Moscow treaty, whose 10th anniversary was celebrated recently. The fruits yielded by the treaty's implementation have received a high assessment in both countries. The West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU wrote: "The advantages which political detente brings for people and for the economy cannot be denied." The document signed in the Soviet capital 10 years ago is important not only for Soviet-West German relations but also for all European and world development.

On a Wave of Militarism

One more stage in the U.S. presidential election campaign is over. It was concluded by the Democratic Party Convention, which had been preceded by a complex internal party struggle over the question of who should be the presidential candidate, as J. Carter's popularity had fallen sharply as a result of this domestic and foreign policies. Nonetheless, the convention still proposed that American voters leave in the White House its incumbent master. "The crisis of Carter, the crisis of the Democratic Party itself," the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA remarked, "reflects the crisis being experienced by the United States as a whole."

The Republican Party, as is known, held its convention earlier and named R. Reagan as its presidential candidate. Both parties have formulated their platforms, which their candidates intend to implement if elected. A comparison of the main planks of these platforms suggests the idea that some kind of competition was taking place before the eyes of the whole world: To shouts about the "Soviet threat" both the Republicans and the Democrats, seeking to please the military-industrial complex, competed as to who could place more nuclear mines under the chief elements of international security laid down in the seventies. The Republican platform prominently features the point that the United States must secure "military superiority" over the Soviet Union and ensure its own "position of strength." In their own interests the Republicans essentially made the utmost use of the atmosphere of extreme militarist intemperance and anti-Sovietism created by those who are now at the helm of state power in the United States.

Encountering this, the Democrats made an attempt to prove that in the sphere of war preparations they are prepared to go even further than the Republicans. In the expression of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "they are trying to become a bigger Reagan than Reagan himself." Having adopted the thesis of the need for U.S. "military superiority," the Democrats stated their desire to move still more quickly along the arms race path. Their convention documents give the appearance of having been drawn up to a considerable extent in the Pentagon. It is an undisguised program of hegemonism aimed at worsening the international atmosphere.

Even this apparently still struck the White House as being too little. Using its "official position," it took a special step. Shortly before the Democratic Convention it was reported that President Carter had signed Directive 59 on a new U.S. nuclear strategy.

A considerable number of commentaries about this directive have appeared in the Western press. Following in the wake of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, they assert that essentially it is not a question of a new nuclear strategy but only of the "evolution" of the old one. Attention is drawn to the fact that the directive regards a "limited" nuclear war as possible.

However, from whatever angle they examine the "new nuclear strategy," many political observers in the United States and elsewhere come to the conclusion that an extremely dangerous document has seen the light of day in Washington. Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has stated that the new nuclear doctrine will have "the most serious consequences in terms of the reaction of the Soviet Union, our allies and the American people." "The concept that nuclear war can be limited and that in a certain sense it can be won is not only dubious. Its acceptance could actually increase the risk of nuclear suicide," the New York TIMES writes.

The title of the present "nuclear strategy" includes the word "new," but in fact it is not new. It is essentially a revival of the same old doctrine of nuclear blackmail. In the face of the radical social shifts taking place in the world the U.S. ruling circles obviously prefer to "forget nothing and learn nothing." According to the U.S. Brookings Institution, in the period 1946 through 1975 the United States resorted to force or threatened other countries with military intervention on 215 occasions, more than 30 times with the use of nuclear weapons. Even now U.S. ruling circles think they only have to scare the USSR and its allies with the "new nuclear strategy" to be able to reverse the course of history. Vain calculations! It is quite obvious that the Soviet Union and its allies will do everything to reliably ensure their security.

The place which the "new nuclear strategy" assigns to the medium-range nuclear missiles earmarked for deployment in West Europe also becomes clear in the light of Directive No 59. Those people in the West who until now have blindly believed in NATO's bandied slogans about "upgrading" and "modernizing" will now have to think again: Will not the American facilities be appearing in their country in order to inflict the "first" strike mentioned in the directive? And what will happen to the countries which have become launching pads for American missiles after they have necessarily suffered a retaliatory strike? Should not the term "limited" nuclear war be understood to mean that, according to the Pentagon's scheme, it will be "limited" to West Europe, turning it into a radioactive desert?

Some people in the West are inclined to explain the explosion of militarist sentiments in the United States purely in terms of the candidates' electoral considerations. The elections will pass, they say, and everything will turn out OK. The devil is not as black as he is painted, they say. However, the facts indicate that complacency is misplaced here. The peoples need vigilance and an unprecedentedly persistent struggle to preserve peace.

Hypocrites

In China portraits of Mao Zedong are being taken down from the walls of buildings and from institutions. Their numbers are being limited. Display stands with his dictums are also being removed.

There must now be fewer direct reminders of the "great helmsman." This is being done, as XINHUA reports, in accordance with a CCP Central Committee decision. By this means the Beijing leaders are apparently trying to "let off the steam" of the people's discontent and disappointment, the result of decades of the Maoists' political adventurism. During those decades the Chinese people have had to live through the troubles of the "Great Leap Forward" and the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution." At first the notorious "gang of four" was declared to be the culprit responsible for all the troubles which afflicted China's working people. But life gradually led to a situation whereby Mao's "errors" also had to be mentioned.

While being forced to yield to the people's sentiments, the Chinese leadership is still continuing in practice to adhere to many Maoist postulates. It is no accident that in an interview for Yugoslavia's newspaper VJESNIK Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, stated that "work in all spheres" is proceeding via the "Mao Zedong orientation" and that the Chinese leadership, in determining the paths of development, now "adheres to all that Mao Zedong stood for." So the reduction in the number of portraits is nothing but an act of pure hypocrisy.

It is true that there are many facts indicating that the "thoughts of Mao Zedong" still play an important part in the formulation of the Chinese leaders' political line. This has a particularly appreciable effect on the PRC's relations with its neighbors. China, continuing Mao's foreign policy, is exerting considerable efforts--with U.S. support--to whip up tension in Southeast Asia with a view to implementing its hegemonist, expansionist designs.

There is no end to Beijing's provocations against Socialist Vietnam--firing is constantly breaking out on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and Chinese aircraft violate SRV airspace. In exerting flagrant pressure on the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand, China is trying to subjugate them to its orders; and not without results--Thailand has granted its territory for the formation and training of Pol Pot gangs and is itself carrying out military provocations against Kampuchea.

Beijing is particularly irritated by the fact that India, which pursues an independent and self-sufficient policy, has recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This step is indisputably of great significance for the normalization of the situation in Indochina. But that is exactly what Beijing does not want, and it immediately set about "punishing" India--that is how political observers have assessed a number of Chinese actions with respect to that country.

Thus PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua ostentatiously postponed his planned visit to India. At the same time the Beijing leaders once again kicked up a fuss over the unresolved Chinese-Indian border question. With a view to exerting pressure the press has begun to publish various provocative items. The Chinese leadership has also brought another lever into play against India--its agents in the country's northeastern regions. The Chinese and American special services, acting in unison, are fanning the flame of separatism in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Weapons are being ferried there from Pakistan, and saboteurs and provocateurs trained by Chinese, American and Egyptian instructors are making their way there. At the same time it is reported that a concentration of Chinese and Pakistani troops is taking place on India's northern borders.

In the complex international conditions the CPSU remains true to the course outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. In his answers to the PRAVDA Editorial Boards questions Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "So, detente, cooperation, security--that is the general line of our party and the Soviet state in European affairs, as in world politics as a whole." The Soviet Union is strictly following that line.

GROMYKO SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON ENVIRONMENT

LD161326 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug, TASS--Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has forwarded a letter to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in which the Soviet Union advances the proposal of putting the question "of historical responsibility of states for the preservation of the nature of the earth for the living and coming generations" on the agenda of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

The letter runs:

"The preservation of the nature of the earth for the living and coming generations holds a particular place among the most important global objectives, which are mankind, the solution of which is put by life itself into a practical sphere. 'To cherish our land, to hand it over to the younger generation in all its wealth and beauty, not mutilated by a nuclear conflagration--this is what the desires of mankind should be directed at, in our conviction', said Leonid Brezhnev.

In the Soviet Union the care of the state for protection of nature, the rational use of its wealth is one of the constitutional principles. The laws 'On Protection of the Atmospheric Air', and 'On Protection and Use of the Fauna', adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in June 1980, were important steps in putting that principle into life.

But it is clear, however, that the tasks of preserving the natural environment on our planet can be resolved only through the efforts of all the states.

In the 1970's, in conditions of the relaxation of international tension, it became possible to adopt substantial measures to preserve nature internationally and regionally. Concluded, specifically, were the international convention banning modification of the environment for military or any other hostile purposes and the European convention which envisages a number of measures to prevent air contamination.

The Soviet Union advocates further development of the international cooperation in this sphere so that the natural health be used in the interests of economic and social advancement of all peoples on a rational, scientific foundation and man's attitude to nature should be careful and thoughtful.

The problem of preservation of the nature of our planet has another important side, to which the Soviet Union should like to attract the attention of the United Nations Organization. Let alone catastrophic consequences that new world war would have for man and the environment, if it is not prevented, a great and possibly irreparable damage is inflicted now by military preparations and the arms race which assumes still broader proportions.

It is known what a great damage is inflicted upon the natural environment as a result of tests of different types of weapons, above all nuclear, what a pernicious effect this exerts upon the flora and fauna, that the atmosphere and water are contaminated as a result of the arms race. Development of new types and systems of mass destruction might bring even more pernicious consequences for the natural environment.

The arms race diverts material and intellectual resources from solution of the pressing objectives of preservation of the nature on our planet, it negatively affects the international cooperation in this sphere, particularly, in realization of large-scale global and regional programs, which call for joint actions of many states and huge expenditures.

The Soviet Union holds that the United Nations Organization should draw the attention of the states of the world to their historical responsibility for preservation of the nature of the earth as the necessary condition for the life of the present and coming generations and to make their contribution to the development of international cooperation in this sphere."

Enclosed with the letter is a draft resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The document proclaims the historical responsibility of the states for the preservation of the environment for the living and coming generations. The document draws attention of the states to the fact that the continuing arms race has pernicious consequences for man's environment and narrows possibilities of the necessary international cooperation in the sphere, of preservation of the nature of our planet.

The draft resolution urges the states to display the proper concern in the interests of the living and coming generations and take the necessary steps, including legislative, aimed at preservation of the nature and also to promote international cooperation in this sphere.

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS; 'ARAFAT CALLS FOR HOLY WAR

LD171912 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Rabat, 17 Aug, TASS--An emergency extraordinary session of the committee on Jerusalem, set up at the decision of the Islamic Conference Organization, has opened in the Moroccan city of Casablanca. The current session of the committee has been convened at the request of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. On its agenda is the question which concerns the whole Arab and Islamic world, adoption of concrete retaliatory measures in connection with the Israeli Knesset's decision to proclaim Jerusalem the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

King Hassan the Second of Morocco, chairman of the committee on Jerusalem, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He urged to strengthen the unity of Arab and Moslem countries in the face of the aggressive actions of Israel which flagrantly violates the U.N. Charter and international law, brazenly challenging the world community.

Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Casablanca heading a PLO delegation, stressed at a meeting with journalists that the Israeli Knesset adopted the decision with consent from the U.S. administration. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee supported the call of the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to declare a "holy war" on Israel to liberate Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab lands.

A number of commissions to draft resolutions has been set up at the session which is being held behind closed doors.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S TV PRESS CONFERENCE SCORED

LD182059 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 18 Aug, TASS--The new nuclear strategy of the Jimmy Carter administration is the cause of profound concern of the broad American public which considers that strategy as a grave danger to peace. The testimony of this are questions that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown was asked on Sunday in the course of his television press conference. "Has the threat of a nuclear war increased as a result of the adoption of the new strategy?" "Will not U.S. preparations for a 'limited' nuclear war resolve into a total thermonuclear conflict?" "Does not the secretary believe that the change in the nuclear doctrine might lead to the United States being the first to strike a nuclear blow?"--the chief of the Pentagon was asked these and other such questions uppermost in the minds of the Americans.

The defense secretary, however, preferred not to give direct and unambiguous answers. Instead, he tried to justify the new doctrine of the White House. He actually confirmed the course, taken by the administration, of preparations for a nuclear war, though he admitted that "its results would be catastrophic." Nevertheless, he said that the United States might be the first to use tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. He did not rule out a possibility of the use of strategic nuclear weapons and pointed out that he would not go into details of such a situation, since everything will depend on the circumstances.

The statement, made by the defense secretary, was obviously at variance with the protests against the White House's new nuclear strategy, which are growing in the United States and the whole world.

ORLOV COMMENTS ON BROWN APPEARANCE ON TELEVISION

LD182126 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Appearing in the "Questions and Answers" programme of the ABC...television company, the U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, obviously counting on poorly-informed people, tried to defend "the new nuclear strategy" of Washington, which is allegedly bound to serve the aims of conducting the so-called "limited" nuclear war. Brown, certainly, tried to conceal from those who listened to him the elementary fact that the very character of the nuclear weapons as the means of mass destruction, methods of its delivery in a brief period of time to a great distance call for a resolute and prompt reply.

The defense secretary preferred not to focus the attention on the fact that the U.S. "new nuclear strategy" is in actual fact the manifestation of the USA's claims to military superiority over the Soviet Union, which is known to be at variance with the principle of equality and undiminished security of the parties, on the bases of which the SALT I and SALT II treaties and also other Soviet-American agreements and treaties on military and other issues were elaborated.

Contradicting what was discussed at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna last summer, President Carter and his administration actually declare that as the main methods of conducting international affairs for the future they select the method of exerting pressure upon the Soviet Union in all its forms, including a possibility of using nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, it should be clear to every politician who realizes his responsibility that the attempts to attain superiority over the Soviet Union in the present-day conditions are as untenable as in the past. The Soviet Union can answer any challenge, repel any threat, defend the Soviet people and its allies from any military provocations and encroachements.

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates the way of negotiations, based on strict observance of equality and undiminished security and opposes it to Washington's attempts to impose the course of escalation of the arms race. The new convincing example is the Soviet initiative aimed at overcoming the dangerous impasse created by the U.S.-imposed decision on deploying in Western Europe the new American medium-range nuclear weapons. Many people in the West admit the reasonable and logical character of the Soviet proposal: To start discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of American forward-based nuclear means and to envisage that a possible accord starts functioning after the entry of the SALT II into force.

Despite a broad support for the Soviet initiative in Western Europe, in Washington they are obviously delaying the reply to the Soviet proposals and trying in every way to weaken the growing interest in them. Moreover, in Washington they exert effort to introduce the so-called "new nuclear strategy," designed for the buildup of the arms race, including in the sphere of medium-range missiles. Such a course is indicative of the desire of certain circles to prevent productive negotiations on questions of limitation of the arms race. The peace-loving public cannot reconcile itself to it. Until it is too late, it is possible and necessary to stop the arms race which is being escalated by Washington.

KONDRASHOV CHIDES MILITARY ASPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

LD181519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent S. Kondrashov New York dispatch pegged to the U.S. Democratic Party Convention: "Platform for the Arms Race"]

[Text] New York--It is hard for a journalist who has covered several U.S. Democratic and Republican preelection conventions not to repeat himself--since much is repeated at the conventions themselves. Circus, show, spectacle.... How can you refrain from using these words when they immediately spring to mind at the sight of the huge Madison Square Garden arena dominated by the special studios of the major television corporations above it.

If only it had been merely funny! The political circus disposes one toward gloomy thoughts. It is not just that in mid-evening the Democratic Convention will again nominate as presidential candidate a man who does not arouse enthusiasm even among his own supporters but that, in the view of most Americans, he is not coping with his presidential duties.

And it is not just that the November election between Carter and Reagan is causing such disillusionment that at least one important result is known in advance: Approximately, or perhaps more than, half the electorate will simply not turn up to vote having turned their backs on the politician-cynics and the system which they have engendered. A circus? Perhaps so. But ultimately these are the domestic affairs of the Americans.

Nevertheless, America does not live in isolation. Its policy cannot help but influence international life. And it is no laughing matter when you observe the circus which is called the U.S. Democratic Party Convention.

A recent example is the discussion of the party platform on which its candidate will run in the election. A struggle, which has again been dramatized according to the rules of the stage, has unfolded between the Carter and Kennedy supporters on economic issues. The defeated senator, who has dropped out of the presidential race, exacted some revenge by securing the inclusion in the platform of his proposal on setting up an assistance fund for the unemployed.

Well, it is not a bad proposal. But the convention, demonstrating American egocentrism and an obsession with purely domestic affairs, essentially ignored the party platform's international plank. But if you translate this into dollar terms, it will cost the American taxpayer much dearer than the unemployed aid fund to which those close to the present President objected.

This is the kind of picture painted by BUSINESS WEEK when reflecting on the two candidates offered to the American electorate: "In the next 5 years U.S. military expenditure will grow faster than in any comparable period since World War II. President Carter is proposing a military budget which during this period will total $1 trillion. If Reagan becomes president then, judging by what he has said, he intends spending far more on these purposes."

On the day when the convention in Madison Square Garden was voting for amendments to the platform, we had the opportunity to talk with Herman Kahn, the well known political expert, futurologist and director of the Hudson Institute. He is sure that America is facing a new arms race round irrespective of who is elected president in November. Herman Kahn knows what he is saying because he frequently advises the Pentagon.

And the average American, it must be said, is ideologically and psychologically prepared for the fact that he will have to part with $1 trillion. The Madison Square Garden convention attests to this, in particular. An interesting detail: The observer Joseph Harsch compared the points of both U.S. parties' preelection programs with the ballast bags filled with sand and taken on balloons which are then jettisoned as the need arises. If you compare the Democratic platforms for 1976 and 1980, it is easy to spot many jettisoned "ballast bags," many contradictions and even positions which have undergone literally a 180-degree turn.

You come across things which are strikingly hypocritical. For example, in 1976 the Democrats criticized the Nixon-Ford administration for being "the first in U.S. history to increase military expenditure after a war." When advocating, albeit with reservations, a reduction in military spending, the Democrats said accusingly of the Republicans at that time: "Billions of dollars were channeled into the implementation of unnecessary, extravagant and, in some cases, destabilizing, military programs." The present 1980 program says the direct opposite about the same Republicans: "The Nixon-Ford administration presided over a 33 percent reduction in real U.S. military spending in the period 1968-1976."

Perhaps the figures have changed? No, the positions have. (Inter alia, this case shows how figures are used to substantiate the main myth--the "Soviet military threat"). They are now crediting themselves with that for which they blamed the Republicans. Let us quote: "As a result of the joint efforts of the Democratic administration and Congress, since 1976 there has been each year a real increase in military spending." But in 1976 the Democrats were striving for a different honor, if you believe their platform: At the time "we believe that we can reduce the present military expenditure by approximately $5-7 billion."

How many "ballast bags" have been jettisoned by America's ruling party which now wants to keep pace with the belliscose rhetoric of the Republicans who have included in their platform the aim of achieving "military superiority" over the Soviet Union.

It is highly indicative that the word "detente" has disappeared from the Democrats' platform. The gaps which have appeared are filled by the very familiar collection of ICBMs, Trident submarines equipped with new missiles, U.S. missiles earmarked for West Europe, "rapid deployment forces," a military presence in the Persian Gulf region and so forth.

True, there is still talk of the task of arms control but this figures--and apparently not fortuitously--at the bottom of the list of America's international tasks. True, some inarticulate compliments are still being paid to the SALT II treaty for whose nonratification President Carter and the U.S. Senate are to blame. But the "revival of American strength" is stated to be the "main object of concern."

In the days preceding the Democratic Convention, the so-called Presidential Directive No 59 which asserts the extraordinarily dangerous new strategy of "limited" nuclear war, was added to the enumerated list of devices for intensifying military preparations and whipping up military hysteria. The Pentagon and, straight after, the White House now believe that it is quite possible to wage not a total, all-out nuclear war but accurate "surgical nuclear strikes" at military and political targets. By the strange logic sanctioned by Directive 59, hostilities employing weapons become somehow less dangerous and, consequently, more possible.

Need it be said that this no longer smacks of a circus, even a joyless one, but of genuine madness.

PLATFORM CONTINUES 'SHORTSIGHTED' CARTER FOREIGN POLICY

LD181125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "The Convention Continues"]

[Text] New York, 14 August--By a majority of votes the Democratic Party Convention has confirmed J. Carter as the party's candidate in the presidential election scheduled for November. He received 1,995 votes. The remaining delegates voted for Senator E. Kennedy, who received 1,106 votes, and for a number of other candidates nominated by individual delegates.

Senator E. Kennedy, who had earlier officially withdrawn his candidacy at the convention, published a statement to the effect that he and his supporters will promote the election of J. Carter as president in the struggle against R. Reagan, the Republican Party's candidate. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the senator's supporters refused to support J. Carter--which attests to a split in the party which no calls for unity have been able to overcome.

The convention has also approved the election platform, on some of whose points sharp debate continued until the last minute. Thus, amendments providing for a freeze on developments and trials of nuclear weapons and delivery systems and for the abandonment of the deployment of the MX nuclear missile complex and of the army registration of young people were rejected under direct pressure from J. Carter.

In the foreign policy section of the platform the White House's shortsighted policy of exacerbating the international situation and worsening Soviet-American relations is "substantiated" by the so-called "Soviet threat." It confirms the intention to continue implementing an extensive program of military building--the accelerated creation of the MX missile complex, Trident nuclear submarines and cruise missiles, the deployment of strategic missiles in West Europe and the creation of the so-called "quick reaction force."

Many local observers believe that the policy of confrontation and the militarist plans of the leadership of the Democrats, who are trying not to fall behind their Republican rivals in this respect, will entail a further exacerbation of the country's economic problems. It is clear that such a shortsighted policy cannot help to ease international tension.

PUBLIC SEES LITTLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN CARTER, REAGAN

LD191129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Matveyev article under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook": "America in Disarray"]

[Excerpts] Washington-Moscow--The Aeroflot plane landed at Dulles Airport, 60 km from Washington. Our aircraft do not land at New York now. The last Soviet passenger plans left the United States for the USSR at the end of June, so we were told. This is the result of the U.S. authorities' obstructionist stance. The list of Soviet-American ties and contacts which have been disrupted and disorganized in recent months is a long one.

These artificial barriers in the way of normal relations between our two countries are in turn being used by Washington's current policymakers to fuel the chauvinist fever in the country. Something similar, although not to such an extent, was also to be observed in the summer of 1976 during the previous U.S. presidential election campaign. As early as that the extreme right flank began mounting an attack on the detente process and the conclusion of the SALT II treaty.

Contact with American reality today leaves one with the impression that time has stood still here. The same acute domestic problems, chief among which are unemployment and the recession, and the same attempts by the ruling clique to divert Americans' attention from them by fanning the myth about an "external threat."

If we are to believe certain American commentators, the demands for a "hard line" to be pursued with regard to our country supposedly stem not from official Washington but from ordinary people in the United States. But how, in that case, can one explain the inclusion in the Republican Party's election platform of a provision on lifting the embargo imposed by the present administration on sales of American grain to the USSR? What can account for the critical remarks leveled by the same party's U.S. presidential candidate at Washington's absurd "boycott" of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow?

If we go on reading the same commentators, it turns out that the American masses are in the grip of strong passions and are just waiting for the signal to rush into military adventures in the Persian Gulf, the Near East or Central America. But how, then, can one account for the U.S. administration's decision to introduce compulsory registration of young people for army service? Despite alluring promises, the Pentagon is finding it increasingly difficult to form the armed forces on a so-called "voluntary basis." More drastic measures, as we see, are having to be taken.

But what do young Americans themselves think? Here is just one feature: The most popular badge on their clothing just now is an antiwar badge. And the biggest demonstrations since the end of the Vietnam war swept through the country at the end of July as a sign of protest at the compulsory military registration.

No, this in no way attests to a lack of patriotism, as a venerable Washington journalist tried to assure me, but is a manifestation of common sense. "We won't be cannon fodder for the oil monopolies!"--dozens of such posters during these protest marches express the crux of the matter. Moreover, it is precisely the young people, particularly blacks, who bear the brunt of the foul economic climate in the country. Idly loitering youths in the streets of big cities are a common sight. They have nowhere to go, but neither do they want to put on military uniform.

The Republicans' presidential candidate assures his millionaire friends that he will be able to manage affairs better than the present master of the White House. [paragraph continues]

But in point of fact, to the accompaniment of alluring public promises and declarations, the chief rivals in the election, during private meetings and conversations in quiet offices with business big shots, are each endeavoring to present himself as the most effective executor of the will and interests of these true masters of America.

One of the revelations of the U.S. bourgeois press is that ordinary people will choose, in the absence of a really authoritative figure, the "lesser evil," that is, the less unpopular candidate. Americans are talking quite a lot about the "lesser evil." In the home of J. Miller, the proprietor of a law office in Philadelphia, I witnessed a debate among the guests gathered there as to what is worse: unemployment or inflation?

The debate arose out of...President J. Carter's speeches. He proclaims the country's growing unemployment to be a means of combating inflation. It is not surprising that Mr Miller's guests did not form a single opinion. For who would agree, say, to prefer hypertension to rheumatism?

In the home of a black leader in New York's Harlem I heard from a labor union activist--also a black--bitter words to the effect that his compatriots have no hope of improving their lot regardless of who becomes the U.S. President. It is a real fact that an increasing number of Americans is realizing the flimsiness of the "lesser evil" theory and the need to counter the offensive by the forces of reaction with a clear political alternative.

But the chief force in society--the working class--still remains split, disoriented to a certain extent by the dominance of rightwing figures in the leadership of a number of large labor unions. Some of them are on the board of corporations, and others have received posts in the administration. L. Woodcock, former leader of the United Automobile Workers, for example, became U.S. ambassador to China and is now issuing vociferous calls for a military bloc of the United States and the PRC against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The most double-dyed forces of U.S. reaction, including fascist elements, are trying to recruit supporters among the least fortunate sections of the population and declasse elements. Ku Kluxers put their henchmen up for Congress during the primaries in San Diego, California. Some 56,000 votes were cast for a neo-Nazi during the primaries in North Carolina.

The U.S. President and his secretaries declare that they are concerned at this activiation of extreme rightwing forces. But are they not, by their actions aimed at fanning chauvinist, anti-Soviet sentiments in the country, adding grist to the mill of the racists and the neo-Nazis?

Official propaganda is continuing to mount crude slander against the events in Afghanistan. I have repeatedly had occasion to speak with Americans on this subject, and the chief thing that comes to light is the total lack of reliable information with many of them. In such a situation it is, naturally, easy to fuel fear and to arouse hysteria with the notorious "Soviet threat." The chief purpose of all this is to create a climate for the further unhindered increase of military spending.

By all accounts, on this issue there are practically no differences between the two main claimants to the U.S. presidency. The head of the present administration is known to be closely linked with the so-called "Trilateral Commission," set up in the early seventies on the initiative of D. Rockefeller. It expresses the interests of U.S. multinational corporations and their subsidiaries in many capitalist countries.

I have been able to see for myself how the present Washington administration has tried to stress state levers for regulating the affairs of monopoly capital, while the Republican candidate, who has thrown down a challenge to it, is preaching a return to "pure capitalism," that is, he advocates the priority of the monopolies in management of the bourgeois state. In short, the Republican Party acts as the mouthpiece, above all, of those groupings of the bourgeoisie whose interests are linked more with "comestic" business than with the "overseas" business represented by the multinational corporations. The worsening economic slump in the United States is exerting particularly vigorous pressure on this plank of business, and R. Reagan has apparently already bound himself with definite pledges on this score.

The election battles, however, cannot overshadow the struggle which labor unions and the black, women's, pacifist, youth and other organizations are mounting in the country for increased employment and against the Pentagon's inflated budget, the racists' offensive and other social sores of society. This is troubling millions of people in the country, and neither presidential candidate can disregard this mood of the people. The U.S. election will eventually be over, but these problems will remain.

DADYANTS SEES 'DIFFICULT CHOICES' FACING ELECTORATE

LD191255 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "A Difficult Choice"]

[Text] The U.S. Democratic Party National Convention in New York nominated the incumbent President, Jimmy Carter, as its presidential candidate. The attempts by Senator Kennedy and his supporters to change the voting procedure at the convention and hold a so-called "open convention," with the delegates released from their obligation to vote for a specific candidate, failed.

Does this mean that President Carter's position is henceforth sound and that, as some commentators believe, he is assured of reelection at the November elections? I think not.

The public opinion polls show that never before in the history of the United States has a president's prestige been as low as J. Carter's. "After 4 years in the White House," Britain's DAILY EXPRESS writes, "no other American president has ever fallen so low in the public's estimation and no other Democratic leader has disappointed his party as much as he has." According to Italy's LA STAMPA, in recent days Carter's popularity has declined even more than Nixon's did during Watergate.

The influential American paper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reckons that Carter has been notable for his inconsistency in making too many political decision and for lacking the diplomatic skill necessary for the implementatio of his declared policy.

As a result it has primarily been American foreign policy that has gone to the wall. The vociferous campaign in defense of "human rights," which the White House launched in the very first year of Carter's presidency, was a fiasco. The current administration in directly responsible for delaying the conclusion of the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union and for the Senate's subsequent nonsubmission of the treaty for ratification. The Camp David deal has done nothing to promote a settlement of the Near East crisis and has only exacerbated the situation in this region. The White House supported the shah's corrupt regime in Iran to the bitter end and then provoked the protracted Iranian-American conflict over the hostages by refusing to surrender the shah to Iran, his having been accused of the most heinous state crimes. The current administration's foreign policy failures reached their nadir in the stance adopted vis-a-vis the events in Afghanistan: fruitless attempts to impose an embargo on the USSR and to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

On the second count the White House leaders were seen by the world public in an extremely unseemly and ridiculous role.

The inflexible approach to foreign policy questions, in particular the Near East--Britain's THE OBSERVER believes--has been a chief source of the friction between the United States and its European allies.

The Carter administration's domestic economic course, whose main aim was to combat inflation and recession, also failed to reach its goal. During Carter's presidency inflation has attained record heights, the number of unemployed exceeded 8 million and the country is on the brink of another economic slump. The White House's energy policy has been ineffectual. Consequently the United States' reputation in the world has fallen even lower than in January 1977 when Carter took up his post.

The so-called "Billygate"--the scandalous business involving the President's brother who decided to exploit his position and engaged in foreign policy for personal gain--was the straw that broke the camel's back. The President's National Security Advisor Z. Brzezinski and the President himself gave lengthy but not very convincing explanations in this connection which smacked more of justification and attempts at a cover-up.

So, why, in these circumstances, has the Democratic Party National Convention nominated Carter for a further term? In the view of many journalists, this is partly explained by the election campaign blunders made by the President's chief rival in the party, Senator Kennedy, who failed to offer a genuine alternative to the administration's policy, confining himself to a series of half-measures. But that is not the chief reason, of course. The bosses of the Democratic Party were frightened of repudiating Carter's policy, believing that this would discredit the party and entail inevitable defeat at the elections. The Democrats' chief hope is that the public will view the administration's foreign and domestic policy failures as the result of the numerous "foreign challenges" America has allegedly encountered and that the failures will rally ordinary people to a President who has taken "bold" decisions.

It is true that the Democrats tried at their convention to patch up their party's unpopular platform in including some of the "liberal" ideas suggested by Senator Kennedy and other figures. And also certain social promises--to set up an aid fund for the unemployed, for example. But everyone well remembers that the Democrats' program at the last election included many ostensibly attractive proposals and promises which remained, alas, unfulfilled.

Some Democratic leaders are banking on J. Carter's appearing more attractive, despite all his shortcomings, than Republican candidate R. Reagan, who adopts extreme positions and is calling for a large-scale arms race. "Reagan," THE OBSERVER writes in this connection, "is a conservative who looks to the past and promises to restore irretrievably lost past glory." Without doubt, all this might work in Carter's favor if his own election campaign were not being conducted against the background of an artificially kindled chauvinist fever and anti-Soviet hysteria. The culmination of this was the recent Directive 59 confirming the new and dangerous strategy of "limited nuclear war" which throughout the world is being called a strategy of nuclear disaster. In other words, the Democratic Party itself has let out of the bottle an evil genie who may turn against it and work in Reagan's favor, not Carter's.

The ordinary American voter, L'HUMANITE writes, has been "convinced" by the White House that "the world is in danger" and that a strong man is needed at the helm of state. Naturally, in the present situation Reagan has looked to the voter a much better choice than Carter. [paragraph continues]

It is Carter, the paper states, who has prepared the ground for Reagan's success. Now, by announcing a new nuclear strategy, the Democrats are clearly aiming to show that Carter is capable of going even further and of being "even more resolute and even firmer" than his rival Reagan.

The dangerous, adventurist competition in the militarism and anti-Sovietism stakes is perhaps the most unattractive aspect of the current campaign.

Of course, there is still a long way to go before the elections and there may still be many changes inside the country and in the international arena. The development of events may alter the current correlation of forces. Clearly, everything will depend on whether the Democrats and their presidential candidate for a new term, J. Carter, abandon the unpopular and fatal course adopted by the White House in foreign and domestic policy.

CAMOUFLAGED DESIGN OF 'TRIPWIRE STRATEGY' EXPOSED

LD151441 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 3

[V. Kryukov article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "'Tripwire Strategy'--Road to Nowhere"]

[Text] As America's ABC TV has just reported, the United States has secured the right to "use military bases in Somalia at its own discretion." One of the points in "the Pentagon's 5-year plan to defend Near East oilfields" has thus been fulfilled. According to this plan, the United States is allocating hundreds of millions of dollars for the creation of a network of bases in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, including in Egypt. As the Washington POST reports, the American Armed Forces will gain access to the small town of Ra's Banas in Egypt, on a piece of land in the Red Sea. This base, as well as bases in Oman, Kenya and Diego Garcia Island, will be substantially modernized.

The Pentagon's current fever for bases is a direct consequence of the Carter doctrine, which, in the opinion of many political commentators, the present master of the White House has practically copied from the Eisenhower doctrine. Then, 23 years ago, "U.S. readiness to use the armed forces to defend the Near East against communist aggression" was proclaimed. It was also emphasized that such aggression poses "a serious threat to vital U.S. interests." The same old cock-and-bull story about the USSR's "aggressive intentions" was also used by Carter when he decided to counter the national liberation movement in that region with direct American armed interference.

Three main directions can be traced in Carter's variant of the doctrine. Special attention is attracted by the intention to use "any necessary means" to defend the Persian Gulf--which in fact signifies U.S. readiness to use selective nuclear strikes at enemy military targets. But even Defense Secretary Brown is "not convinced that the operation, which initially will be a demonstration or even a strictly controlled use of strategic forces for wider purposes, could be kept in check and be prevented from escalating into total thermonuclear war." As the American JOURNAL OF COMMERCE sarcastically pointed out, precisely "at a time when the nuclear umbrella is most full of holes President Carter is extending it to a whole new region."

The holes in this "umbrella" are meant to be patched up, in particular, by the "quick-reaction forces"--the second important aspect of the doctrine. The idea to set it up had been floating around in Washington corridors since August 1977, when Carter ordered the creation of a mobile force able to react to local wars. But only when the Iranian revolution destroyed one of the most important outposts of American influence in the oil-rich region did this idea enjoy practical realization.

The creation of a network of bases is the third component of the "Carter doctrine." Somalia, Egypt, Israel and certain other countries have already agreed to become a bridgehead for aggression. But this is not enough for Washington. Talks are continuing with a number of Near East and African countries on providing bases. Military and economic aid is offered in exchange.

Neither the White House nor the Pentagon tire of repeating that everything they are undertaking with regard to the Near East is just a response to the "Soviet threat." All their plans are supposedly built on the calculation that a collision with the USSR in this region is inevitable. A special "tripwire strategy" has even been drawn up, providing for the deployment in a crisis situation of quite a large contingent of American forces in the region, that is, the very "tripwire" designed, according to them, to stop the "aggressor" escalating military operations. But this entire smokescreen of strategies and doctrines is designed to serve just one purpose--to justify the increased preparation for direct armed interference in the internal affairs of the countries in this region and, ultimately, a possible "preventive" occupation of them.

But these plans are doomed to failure. "Whatever our presence in a certain country, our ability to halt the wave of truly popular revolution is very limited," David Newsome, under secretary of state for political affairs, believes. "Iran is a graphic example of this." Recent events in Egypt also attest that Anwar as-Sadat, the betrayer of the Arabs' interests, is threatened with the same fate as his close friend, the late Reza Pahlavi.

The "tripwire strategy," behind whose smokescreen the United States is trying to strengthen its military-strategic positions in the Near East region, is a road to nowhere. The process of progressive social changes in this region cannot be halted either with "nuclear umbrellas," or with "corps," or with bases, or with aggression.

U.S. ROLE IN RISE TO POWER OF CHON TU-HWAN SCORED

LD182122 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Viktorov writes:

A kind of a campaign of "revival of democracy", Seoul-type, is speedily underway in South Korea with Washington's tacit approval. This process includes inauguration of present South Korean dictator, General Chon Tu-hwan into the status of "president" in the near future, trials of leaders of the opposition, tougher repressions.

Nothing was known just three months ago, either in South Korea itself or the more so anywhere else, about Commander of this South Korean Security Forces General Chon Tu-hwan. But he was known well in Washington where the general underwent military training.

Chon Tu-hwan's "star" role in May this year, when the South Korean population, deprived of any rights, and brought to despair by terror and heavy economic plight, rose in rebellion.

General Chon, who had in his hands the powerful repressive apparatus, actually removed from power the government and the president and with the support of the 40,000-strong expedition corps and fleet of the United States, stationed in South Korea, suppressed the action of the popular masses.

For the resolute actions the general was qualified by the American press as a new "strong personality" of South Korea and the White House made without reservations the stake on yet another dictator.

Paving the way to "presidency" Chon Tu-hwan launched in the country a campaign to remove his potential opponents. Sessions were resumed in Seoul today of the military tribunal over the well-known leader of the opposition, former presidential candidate Kim Dae-jung and other participants in May actions. Kim Dae-jung may be sentenced with death for involvement in "preparations for a state conspiracy".

The trial farce in Seoul put Washington into a predicament. Repression is impending in the South Korean capital over the political opponents of the dictator who is backed by the American Army.

Now trying to make the best face of it, the Washington administration made hypocritical calls not to mete out a death sentence to Kim Dae-jung. The U.S. Department of State sent its ambassador to the session hall, where none of the relatives of the defendants were admitted. But all this imaginary, ostentation "concern" Washington displays for the lot of the defendants pursues one aim--to divert attention of the international public from the foul role which it played in suppressing the May uprising of the South Korean people and putting in power yet another puppet dictator.

FURTHER ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN LIBERATION

Ustinov Greetings

LD181535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all servicemen in the Korean People's Army on the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders.

The date 15 August 1945, when the Soviet Army accomplished the defeat of the Japanese aggressive forces, became an outstanding landmark in the Korean people's history. The cause of national and social liberation, for which Korean patriots had been fighting for a long time, had triumphed.

Soviet servicemen carefully maintain the relations of friendship with Korean People's Army servicemen. Like all Soviet people, they welcome the successes achieved in socialist building by the DPRK working people under the Korean Workers Party's leadership, and they declare their solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the country.

I wish Korean People's Army personnel new achievements in combat and political training and in further strengthening the DPRK's defense capabilities.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow, Pyongyang Ceremonies

LD181529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 15 August on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces.

Pyongyang, 15 August--On the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army a ceremony was held here today to lay wreaths at the "liberation"monument erected in the DPRK capital in honor of Soviet servicemen.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council and other state and public organizations in the republic.

A wreath from the USSR Embassy in the DPRK was also laid at the monument.

Impressions of Military Journalists

LD190919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Capt 1st Class A. Skrylnik, Col V. Nagornyy report: "Following a Path of Creation"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] North Korea was liberated 35 years ago as a result of the Soviet Armed Forces' routing of the Japanese militarists. A socialist state--the DPRK--is now developing in that land.

Soviet military journalists recently visited the country at the invitation of our Korean friends. They share their impressions in the dispatch publisned here.

Pyongyang, Moscow--We stand on Moran-Bong hill by the imposing liberation obelisk, topped with a five-pointed star. On the white granite are the moving, profoundly meaningful words:

"The great Soviet people routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated the Korean people.

"The ties of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples were strengthened still more with the blood shed by Soviet servicemen in liberating Korea.

"This monument is erected in token of the whole people's gratitude.

"15 August, 1945."

We visited several Korean People's Army units and met with soldiers, sergeants and officers.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of his military comrades, Sgt (Tsoy Zen Bom), section commander, said:

"We are entrusted with defending the motherland's state interests with weapons in our hands. That is a high honor. We know that the same noble task is fulfilled by your servicemen, who are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress with great successes. We too are striving to mark the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress with new achievements in military matters. We ask you to convey our fraternal combat greetings to Soviet servicemen."

We also heard words of profound gratitude to the Soviet people in the revolutionary school, where boys are educated whose parents gave their lives in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and happiness, and in the museum of the Korean revolution, and during a meeting with working people at a tractor plant--one of the country's biggest enterprises. "The Korean people are eternally grateful to Soviet people for the constant support they give us in building a new life and in the struggle for the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis, without interference by external forces"--that is how our friends from the fraternal republic and everyone we met with expressed their feelings wherever we went.

One day we were received by Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the Korean People's Army Main Political Bureau. The conversation went on a long time. The general told us many interesting things about the Korean people's life, about servicemen's training and everyday military life, about the work of Korean People's Army political organs in educating conscious defenders of the working people's revolutionary gains. We felt once again that relations between the Soviet and Korean peoples have deep roots. "We are class brothers, we are marching forward in socialist and communist building," Comrade Yun Chi-ho said. "We are profoundly confident that we will continue to support each other. As in the past, so in the future we and the Soviets will remain friends."

Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho spoke with understandable concern about the perfidious intrigues of the American imperialists, who occupied South Korea, who have not stopped their provocations against the DPRK and who fan military hysteria. Pentagon stragegists have turned South Korea into their own military bridgehead and nuclear arsenal, and with the help of the Seoul puppets they carry out military preparations.

...The city of Kaesong. Its name was often mentioned in reports of hostilities in the 1950-1953 war, which was unleashed against the DPRK by the South Korean regime with the support of the U.S. imperialists. The Americans sent in major army, air and naval forces against the young republic and tried to break the will of the people, who had embarked on a socialist path of development, by means of the massive use of sophisticated combat hardware and weapons. Relying on the mighty support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Korean people secured a remarkable victory in their patriotic liberation war.

It is 27 years since that time. Cities and villages ravaged by the enemy have been restored, wounds have healed. But in Kaesong there is still much to recall the frontline city: the appeals for vigilance, the stern glances of servicemen, particular efficiency in carrying out duty. Only a few kilometers from here is the Demilitarized Zone and the military demarcation line which artificially divides Korea's territory into two parts through the fault of the American imperialists.

The military demarcation line is not simply a line of military confrontation. It is also, as it were, an ideological front in the struggle between the socialist system, which is strengthening in North Korea, and the bourgeois order which prevails in the south of the country. The Seoul authorities fear the penetration from the North of all that would recall the advantages of the new system and then try to exert a psychological influence on Korean People's Army soldiers on duty in the region.

There are places in the Demilitarized Zone where the true face of the American military is particularly clearly visible. One such place is Panmunjom. The Korean armistice agreement was concluded here on 27 July 1953. Since then the name of this little-known village has become a synonym for the Korean people's victory over the aggressor.

In Panmunjom our Korean conrades familiarized us with documents confirming the Americans' unceasing violations of the armistice agreement and showed us rifles, pistols, mines and other types of weapons taken from saboteurs and spies sent across the Demilitarized Zone into the DPRK. We listened attentively to the unhurried speech of Lt (Pak Zen Gyn), who told us about the enemy's perfidy and intrigues and about how his subordinates resolutely curtail attempts to exacerbate the situation in the region. The young officer's words betrayed a sense of pride in the trust invested in him and his comrades for their service in the frontline of the struggle against the military and profound confidence that the Korean people's just cause will triumph.

Leaving hospitable Pyongyang, we again passed Moran-Bong Hill, on whose summit is the imposing liberation monument. Memory took us back involuntarily to those August days of 1945, when Soviet soldiers came here, onto Korean soil, fulfilling their international duty. Their glorious deeds live on and multiply in the strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples and in the cooperation between our countries, based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANS CELEBRATE 61ST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

LD182204 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug, TASS--The Afghan people is celebrating the independence day. On August 19, 1919 as a result of the striking blow dealt by the Afghan Army and the people's militia to the British colonial troops, Afghanistan achieved complete independence. In the same year the sovereign Afghan state was recognized by Soviet Russia. This is how the foundation was laid for the development of fruitful friendly relations between the two countries.

In the years of independence Afghanistan travelled a long and complicated road of the making of the nation. In 1973 the monarchy was overthrown in the country and republic was established. But the half-way economic and political measures of a new bourgeois leadership did not satisfy the vital needs of national development. The revolutionary upheavals of wide popular masses under the leadership of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on April 27, 1978, marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the country.

The Afghan people started carrying out radical social and economic transformations. They acquired a especially wide scope after the April revolution entered a new, second stage in December 1979. The law about the agrarian reform is being successfully implemented. It put an end to the dominance of feudal relations in the agriculture of Afghanistan. Equal rights of all nationalities inhabiting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are proclaimed and guaranteed by the law. Considerable efforts are being exerted for raising material wellbeing of the working people.

The forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, Chinese hegemonists, and the regional reaction, which do not like the progressive transformations in the country, started an undeclared war against the people's regime in Afghanistan. Armed gangs are sent to its territory from abroad, which on the bidding of their overseas masters sow death and destruction, trying to turn the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the road of independent and progressive development.

The Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which was held in Kabul in July of this year, adopted a number of important decisions, aimed at mobilising all the forces of the party and the people on the struggle against bandits and terrorists directed from outside. Self-defence detachments are being formed, which together with the people's armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are dealing heavy blows at the enemies of freedom and independence of this country. Celebrating the 61st anniversary of the restoration of independence of its motherland, the Afghan people is full of determination to defend its national independence and its revolutionary gains from all the encroachments from outside.

Antonov on Progress

LD182250 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--"Soviet people will continue to strengthen solidarity with the Afghan people which is following the path of progress," Soviet Minister Sergey Antonov, president of the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Afghanistan, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent on the occasion of the DRA's national holiday--the day of the restoration of independence, which is observed on August 19.

Antonov said that facts show that the Afghan people are fully resolved to resist the coordinated actions by American imperialists, the Chinese leadership and internal reaction. In these conditions the people of Afghanistan, in striving to repulse the onslaught of imperialist aggression and uphold the national independence and sovereignty of the country, had to ask assistance from the friendly Soviet Union. The USSR, faithful to its internationalist policy, responded to the request of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government and sent a limited military contingent inline with the bilateral treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Antonov pointed out that American imperialists have launched a malicious anti-Soviet campaign in order to heighten international tensions and vitiate the situation in the DRA and other countries in the region. One of the aims of American imperialism and its henchman China is to worsen Afghanistan's relations with Iran and Pakistan and other Islamic countries. At the same time Sergey Antonov noted with satisfaction that the situation in Afghanistan is gradually improving. This is confirmed, in particular, by the pull out of some Soviet troops, whose stay in the republic is currently not necessary, by agreement with the DRA Government. However, just as before, the USSR will continue to consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people.

DRIVE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD182338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug (TASS)--The drive against gangs of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries, who are trying to prevent realization of the aims and tasks of the April revolution, is underway throughout the republic. The campaign slogan is "mobilization of all the forces of the party and people in the struggle against counterrevolution." Two squads of volunteers, consisting of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members and those without party allegiance, left Kabul in recent days to take part in the struggle against the counterrevolution.

The BAKHTAR agency reports that a youth detachment is being formed in the Shor Tepe region of Balkh Province to fight against the counterrevolution. The establishment of a similar detachment in the Almar region of Fariab Province is also reported. Meanwhile, there is news of new blows inflicted on gangs of terrorists and mercenaries in various provinces of the republic. BAKHTAR reports that several gangs with a combined strength of up to 400 men have been dispersed in Baghlan Province. Several machineguns of U.S. manufacture, ammunition and propaganda materials were seized. A group of bandits disturbing the peaceful life of citizens has been eliminated in the Sar-i-Pul region of Jowzjan Province. Twenty bandits were captured. Yet another group of bandits was rendered harmless in Herat Province last week. Ten persons were killed during the clash. Five terrorists were captured. They included one Pakistani, who is being investigated. Rifles of Chinese and Pakistani manufacture have been seized.

INDIAN PAPERS CITED ON SUBVERSION OF PRO-PAKISTANI PARTY

LD181856 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 August, TASS--The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes today that external forces stand behind religious and communal clashes in several Indian cities which, by instigating anti-national elements inside the country, are seeking to destabilise the situation in India and undermine its unity and progress it has achieved. The press links religious and communal disturbances in Moradabad, Delhi, Aligarh and other cities with the activisation of the nationalistic propaganda campaign which has been lately unleashed by the reactionary, pro-Pakistani party Jam'iat-e Eslami. As is known, acting on instructions from outside, the party disseminates false rumours about some "threat" to the Muslim community.

The newspapers point out in this connection that India has long since become a target of subversive activities on the part of some foreign states, particularly Pakistan and China, which are kindling religious-communal strife, encouraging nationalistic and reactionary forces to come out against India's state system, and supplying weapons and money to the separatists.

Minister of Information and Radio Broadcasting V.P. Sathe accused in his statement for the press "external forces" of kindling religious-communal strife. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA directly indicated that Pakistan extracts most advantages from setting Hindu and Moslem communities against each other, which meets the interests of those Western circles and their Beijing allies who organise armed interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs.

Prominent Indian political figure Sh. Bhushan said that international reaction is playing the principal part in destabilising the situation in India. He urged the government to ban the activity of the Moslem pro-Pakistani party Jam'iat-e Eslami and the Hindu reactionary organization Rashtriya Svayamsvak Sangh, which are backed by the American CIA.

General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao called on the people to repulse the machinations of the reactionary forces. He said that bloody communal clashes are fraught with serious consequences for the country's unity and territorial integrity.

U.S., PRC BACK 'SUBVERSIVE SECOND FRONT' AGAINST INDIA

LD151629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Second 'Subversion Front'"]

[Text] Delhi--A "second front" against India, this time on its Western borders, has been opened by the U.S. and Chinese secret services, which have long since been fanning the flames of separatism in the country's northeastern regions, the Indian weekly NEW WAVE says. The weekly has published an article on the galvanization of subversive elements operating on orders from abroad in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

One of the first results of the plan elaborated in Washington, Beijing and Islamabad to destabilize the situation in India's Western region were the clashes between religious groupings in Srinagar--the administrative center of Jammu and Kashmir--which took place at the beginning of this month. The weekly notes that the clashes were provoked by the pro-Pakistani Jam'iat-e Eslami Party, which unites Muslim reactionaries and those who advocate this state's separation from India. The Indian press has noted more than once that this party maintains close contacts with the "Muslim brotherhood" terrorist religious organization, which is linked with the CIA and Chinese intelligence.

Major arms consignments were recently sent from Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir, NEW WAVE continues, citing reliable sources. Saboteurs and provocateurs, trained by Chinese, U.S. and Egyptian instructors, are stealing across the border into the state. In the recent past alone, Indian security organs have arrested over 300 agents in the west of the country whose mission included gathering intelligence data and kindling religious and community discord.

The Jam'iat-e Eslami, which is financed from abroad, plans to convene a so-called "international Muslim conference" this month to discuss the "Kashmir question". NEW WAVE points out that the assembly is to mark the beginning of a new wave of anti-Indian demonstrations in the state. The time has come, the weekly stresses, to put an end to the intrigues of subversive elements sent from the United States, China and Pakistan.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS DEMAND RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT

LD190900 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Aug, TASS--The Government of Portugal must resign. This demand of the communists has become particularly topical after the public learned of a big financial scandal in which Sa Carneiro, the prime minister, is directly involved. Alvaro Cunhal, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, said this addressing a meeting of the Portuguese Communist Party in Covilhao.

It will be recalled, he went on to say, that the parliamentary groups of the Socialist Party and of the Portuguese Communist Party called for a special session of the Assembly of the Republic and for a parliamentary investigation of the facts connected with the big dept of the head of the cabinet to one of the nationalized banks and illegal machinations to liquidate this debt. If the right-wing parties, backing the government, resist to the convocation of a special parliamentary session, Cunhal said, this will be evidence of their desire to evade responsibility and to prevent a public discussion of the government's illegal actions.

Speaking of the forthcoming parliamentary elections, Cunhal stressed the need of defeating the parties of the ruling coalition.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD182220 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--In accordance with the plan of interparty relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party a delegation of the secretaries of sections of the Italian Communist Party stayed in the Soviet Union for a week. The delegation had meetings and talks at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, at local party and soviet bodies. It visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarised itself with the conditions of life and work of the Soviet people.

The Italian communists pointed out the high level of labour activity of the Soviet working people, who are fulfilling the tasks set on the road of building communism. The delegation praised highly the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It expressed the intention to contribute in every way to spreading truthful information about the Soviet Union and stressed the need for both parties to step up the struggle for peace and detente all over the world.

VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN BY CDU DEPUTY CRITICIZED

LD152346 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Some West German newspapers have reported at length the provocative outbursts by Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Deputy Todenhoever. Together with members of a terrorist gang, he launched from Pakistan an attack [anschlag] against the territory of Afghanistan. His predilection for such an adventure, peculiar to mercenaries as a rule, would have gone unnoticed had not this CDU deputy drawn attention to himself. On his return from his expedition, Todenhoefer gave a Bonn press conference. He placed on the table photographs of destroyed houses and reported Russian atrocities. He went so far as to make the monstrous assertion that the Soviet Union is brutally massacring civilians in Afghanistan. Asked whether he had seen them, he was compelled to reply in the negative.

What is the source of his allegations that 300,000 to 500,000 civilians have been destroyed in Afghanistan? It turned out that the information came from the freedom fighers, i.e., the people who control the infiltration of diversionist and terror gangs from Pakistan to Afghanistan. Did they furnish proof to the Bonn deputy? No, they were unable to produce evidence, Todenhoefer admitted.

That the organizers of bandit attacks on Afghanistan concoct old wives tales is not surprising. They are intent on making a show of activity. For Washington and Beijing do not want to wast money for nothing. But why a FRG Bundestag deputy feels it necessary not only to spread calumnies but also to act as an eyewitness is a good question. Todenhoefer himself came out with the reason. Political interest in Afghanistan is dwindling. That should not be allowed.

To turn the Afghanistan question into a source of permanent tension is the aim of extreme reactionaries in the United States and in the Federal Republic. To attain it, all means are considered appropriate. So a Bundestag deputy turns into a spy.

Although Todenhoefer is a member of the younger generation, his action bespeaks of schooling in the past. During Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, there existed in Goebbells's propaganda ministry a special unit whose task it was to concoct reports of Bolshevik atrocities. At that time it was customary to invite groups of neutral observers who were shown some place in occupied territory where peaceful citizens had been shot by Hitler's men. That, the observers were told, was the work of the Russians. Todenhoefer's testimony is of the same kind.

The provocative nature, contrary to international law, of the CDU deputy's acts is so obvious that the major papers preferred not to mention Todenhoefer's Bonn press conference. Indeed, the Bonn deputy, by allowing himself to be infiltrated into Afghan territory, violated the sovereignty of a state with which the Federal Republic maintains diplomatic relations, not to mention his infringing on the most elementary rules of morality. How could such a thing happen? Evidently the spirit of hostility towards the Soviet Union, inculcated by the CDU/CSU, has bereft the dispensers of anti-Sovietism of their senses. The deputy's adventures would be unthinkable had not the leaders of Bonn's political parties taken part in Washington's anti-Afghan propaganda campaign.

Yet Todenhoefer's perambulations--although this may appear a paradox--have a positive side. By his visit to Pakistan, where he inspected camps in which terrorist gangs receive military training, and being infiltrated with such a gang into Afghanistan (?at his wish), Todenhoefer admitted the existence of foreign intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan and admitted that the enemies of the Afghan people and the United States and China, who are backing them, are trying by terror and diversion to stop the Afghan people from building their lives as they please.

ACCUSATIONS OF INTERFERENCE IN IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE REJECTED

TA181943 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the worrisome reports coming from the Iranian-Iraqi border show that the situation in this region is still convulsive. During the past month this resulted in new clashes and casualties on both sides, unfortunately, the mutual attacks and accusations by Baghdad and Tehran have not decreased. It is evident that all these (?events) hinder the establishment of neighborly relations between the two countries, which have a long common border. But the apparently curious thing is that, recently, some are trying to defame the policy of the Soviet Union. Yes, the baseless (?claims) of some Iranian officials that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has had a hand in the dispute between Iran and Iraq, cannot be explained otherwise.

For example, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, having adopted this policy, has proposed that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq--or putting it more precisely, this cooperation in one important field--should nearly totally end. In reality, efforts have been made to present this cooperation as the Soviet Union's support for Iraq in the actual dispute between Iran and Iraq. Really, what a convincing reason this is! But here it must be asked whether, before the disagreement between Iran and Iraq, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq did not exist. All the world knows that this cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq has continued for more than 20 years before the appearance of differences between Iran and Iraq. This cooperation was predicted in a friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Iraq. Meanwhile it must be said that this treaty not only is not directed against any other country, but in it the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq [words indistinct] in the field of supporting the just struggles of nations on the path toward national sovereignty and independence, freedom and social progress has been predicted.

During 20 years of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq, no one in Iran thought that this cooperation could be an impediment to the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, which was developing successfully even before the Islamic revolution in Iran--during the shah's regime, even though the shah was U.S. imperialism's servant and not anxious to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union. Now there are people to be found in Iran who have made the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq a condition for establishing good relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. I do not think that such an attitude can be considered a normal phenomenon in international relations.

Regarding the Soviet Union, it must be said that our country sincerely desires good relations with both Iran and Iraq. The dispute between Iran and Iraq is a source of regret for the people of the Soviet Union. Both countries hold anti-imperialist positions and have a common enemy, and the struggle against this enemy requires solidarity. On the contrary, differences and disputes among them are only to the benefit of imperialism and reaction, which (?threaten) Iran and Iraq. The Soviet Union, which totally supports them in this struggle, wishes that Iran and Iraq would reconcile as soon as possible.

SUSPENSION OF UK EMBASSY ACTIVITIES IN IRAN REPORTED

LD181148 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Aug, TASS--The Embassy of Great Britain suspends its activities in Iran due to continuing mass demonstrations by the residents of the Iranian capital in front of the embassy building.

This was announced here by an official of the British diplomatic mission. In his words, the embassy personnel has been reduced of late to four persons.

As is known, Iranian-British relations have aggravated as a result of the arrest by the British police of a big group of Iranian students in London. The hostile action by the British authorities sparked off response in Iran. Thousands of people have been demonstrating for ten days at the British Embassy building in Tehran in protest against the arbitrariness of the British police with regard to the Iranians.

ISRAELI ATTACK ON SOUTH LEBANON REPORTED

LD190954 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 19 Aug, TASS--At dawn today the Israeli military staged another armed provocation against Lebanon. Israeli commandos with air support landed in a number of areas of the eastern sector of Lebanon's south. Fierce fighting began in the areas of Arnun, Kafr Tibnit, Al Mazra'ah and Shkif, according to reports reaching here from the south, the joint forces of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National-Patriotic Movement firmly repulsed the Zionist aggressors by using artillery and other types of weapons. There are killed and wounded among the Israeli raiders.

AS-SADAT 'SERVING' ELECTION-SEEKING CARTER

LD151031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Vadim Biryukov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Two-Faced As-Sadat"]

[Text] Israel's decision to proclaim Jerusalem (a holy city for all Muslims) as its capital is arousing wide protests in the Muslim world. But how is As-Sadat behaving in this situation? Naturally, he is trying to do everything to demonstrate his "negative attitude" toward Israel's venture, which is supported across the ocean. But having embarked on the thorny path of betrayal of the Arab world's interests, he cannot leave it now. As AL-AHRAM reports, the Cairo leader has already made a concession by intending to continue talks with the aggressor on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" until such time as the decision to turn Jerusalem into the "united and indivisible" capital of Israel begins to be implemented in practice. As-Sadat has again yielded to pressure from Washington, sacrificing the Muslims' religious feelings in the process.

As-Sadat's uncomplaining readiness to fulfill the White House diktat is understandable. The United States has repaid him very generously for his treachery. It is widely known that America's aid to Egypt is second only to its aid to Israel.

In the light of these facts a statement by THE SUNDAY TIMES of London to the effect that As-Sadat is not going to react to the annexation of eastern Jerusalem and intends to adhere to this course until after the U.S. elections is indicative. It seems that even As-Sadat can keep faith, but he is doing so not toward his own people but toward the American President, who has compromised himself in Americas' eyes to such an extent that on the threshold of the presidential elections he cannot get by without the services of the Cairo puppet.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MACHEL PRAISES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

LD181420 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Maputo, 18 Aug, TASS--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique is a firm basis for developing all-round cooperation between the two countries, Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the Frelimo Party, said here.

The president stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRM, between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party are of a traditional nature and meet the interests of both countries. "We are waging struggle against a common enemy, imperialism", Samora Machel said. "And our joint struggle meets the aspirations of the entire mankind and facilitates the construction in Mozambique of socialism which means a brighter future for us".

COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS CONGO VISIT

LD182246 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Communist Party has ended a visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The delegation was received by the chairman of the Congolese Party of Labor, President Denis Sassou-Niguesso. During their talks, the sides came out for further promoting the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet and Congolese peoples. They condemned anti-communism and the subversive actions of imperialism aimed at destabilizing progressive regimes in Africa and throughout the world. Both parties denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia and also Pretoria's maneuvers directed at frustrating United Nations' plans for Namibia.

POLISARIO RELEASES MAURITANIAN PRISONERS

LD151125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Tyupkin dispatch: "Prisoners Released"]

[Text] Dakar, 12 August--According to reports received here from Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, the Polisario front, which is fighting for the West Sahara's independence, has released 45 Mauritanians it had been holding prisoner.

The release of the prisoners is provided for by the bilateral peace agreement signed by Mauritania and Polisario in August 1979, when Nouakchott, as is well known, renounced all claims to the southern part of West Sahara, which it had previously occupied.

GEORGIAN RAYON LEADERS DISMISSED FOR 'CRIMINAL INERTIA'

LD151429 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At the Georgian CP Central Committee": "Brought To Book for Embezzlement"]

[Text] The Georgian Agriculture Ministry Control and Auditing Administration has uncovered a case of embezzlement of state property on a particularly large scale at the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz in Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon. On preliminary estimates R332,700 were embezzled from the sovkhoz, of which R63,500 were recovered from the criminals.

Work had been progressing unsatisfactorily for a number of years on the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz. Production and procurement plans for agricultural produce were systematically unfulfilled and overreporting and other illegalities were tolerated; as a result of this the farm reported large losses every year.

Cadres were being selected for leadership and materially responsible posts on the sovkhoz without regard for their professional or moral qualities. Thus L.M. Kavtaradze, who had previously been prosecuted and expelled from the CPSU for overreporting and for abusing his post on the same farm, found himself appointed chief accountant. In a similar way the present sovkhoz director was placed in charge of the farm even though he was once dismissed from the post of first secretary of Tetriskaroyskiy Komsomol Raykom for failing to do his job.

A complete lack of control on the part of Tetriskaroyskiy Georgian CP Raykom, rayispolkom and agricultural administration allowed the criminals to falsify the sovkhoz accounts and systematically to flout cash discipline in a crude manner and to misappropriate state resources.

The criminal inertia of the Tetriskaroyskiy party raykom leaders (former First Secretary A.I. Gonashvili, Second Secretary N.I. Meladze) and the rayon Agricultural Administration (Chief V.M. Tetruashvili) reached such proportions that they failed to react even to alarms from official organs. Thus almost all of the 11 calls of alarm generated by the Manglisi branch of the USSR Gosbank Georgian Republican office between July 1978 and March 1980 were ignored. Only after an official report in February 1979 noted that it was not expedient to allow L.M. Kavtaradze, as a man with a previous conviction, to remain chief accountant of a sovkhoz was the decision taken to relieve him of that post. By then he had been doing the job for more than a year and had succeeded in that time in misappropriating over R250,000.

The sovkhoz party organization (party committee Chairman N.V. Altunashvili) showed itself to be completely helpless. The party committee organized its work in a formal way, paid no regard to the farm's production activity, and exercised no control over the sovkhoz management's economic activity, so that the criminals were able to squander state resources unhindered.

Having examined the question of the large-scale theft of state resources on the Orbetskiy Sovkhoz, the Georgian CP Central Committee condemned the Tetritskaroynskiy Georgian CP Raykom, Rayispolkom and Agricultural Administration's negligent attitude to the protection of state property, which allowed the criminal group headed by former chief accountant L.M. Kavtaradze to operate on the farm and misappropriate state resources on a particularly large scale.

For promoting to leadership and materially responsible posts on the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz persons who were undeserving and had previous convictions, and for failing to take steps in response to calls of alarm with respect to sovkhoz personnel committing flagrant violations of financial and cash discipline, as a result of which state resources were misappropriated on a particularly large scale, A.I. Gonashvili, former first secretary of Tetritskaroyskiy party raykom, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed.

For unsatisfactory leadership of agriculture, for tolerating flagrant violations of state discipline and for failing to take steps to prevent the embezzlement of state resources, N.I. Meladze, second secretary of the Georgian CP Raykom, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed.

For unsatisfactory leadership of sovkhoz economic and financial activity, for permitting sovkhozes to operate at a loss and also for flagrant violations of financial and cash discipline, which led to misappropriation of state resources on a particularly large scale from the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz, M.I. Dalakishvili, chairman of the Tetritskaroyskiy Rayispolkom, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed.

For failing to do his job on the sovkhoz, causing the state large losses and promoting to the post of chief accountant L.M. Kavtaradze, a person previously convicted and expelled from the CPSU for misappropriating state resources on a particularly large scale, G.G. Bakuradze, former director of the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz, was expelled from the CPSU.

For unsatisfactory leadership of a sovkhoz, failing to take steps to put the farm accounts in proper order and tolerating flagrant violations of financial and cash discipline leading to misappropriation of state resources on a particularly large scale, R.Z. Abdushelashvili, director of the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz, was expelled from the CPSU and dismissed from his post.

For poor leadership of agriculture, for allowing most of the rayon's farms to run at a loss and for failing to respond to calls of alarm about flagrant violations of financial and cash discipline at the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz, V.M. Tetruashvili, chief of the Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration, deserves to be severely punished, to the point of expulsion from the CPSU, but the Georgian CP Central Committee took account of the state of his health and only removed him from his post.

The Tetritskaroyskiy Georgian CP Raykom was instructed to examine the question of the individual responsibility of N.V. Altunashvili, secretary of the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz party committee, and other sovkhoz leaders who were part to flagrant financial violations on the farm.

The Georgian Ministry of Agriculture, the Tetritskaroyskiy Georgian CP Raykom and the Tetritskaroyskiy Rayispolkom were asked to make a detailed investigation of the state of affairs at the Orbetskiy Dairy Sovkhoz and to outline measures for introducing state order there.

The Georgian CP Central Committee outlined specific measures to strengthen the leadership of Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, CONSIDERS DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

LD182001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget of the USSR for 1981 were considered at a session of the USSR Council of Ministers today.

The USSR Council of Ministers entrusted the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, the USSR State Planning Committee, the councils of ministers of the union republics and USSR ministries and departments with continuing work on the draft plan and budget for the coming year, taking as their point of departure the decisions of the 25th party congress, the directives of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on basic issues of economic and social development in the country, the decisions of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on socialist competition for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress. Particular attention was devoted to the necessity to take a fuller account in the draft plan of the reserves available in the national economy, the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improvement of quality of work, and the balancing of the basic indices of the plan with the aim of heightening the efficiency of social production, achieving a further growth in the prosperity of the Soviet people, and strengthening the economic and defense might of the country.

It was proposed to secure a concentration of capital investments, material and technical and labor resources at the precommissioning stage of projects for 1981-1982, to reduce considerably the volume of unfinished construction and uninstalled equipment, and to secure implementation of technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises, as well as better use of production capacities. Work will be continued on more rational use of fuel and energy resources, raw materials and materials, especially ferrous and nonferrous metals, and every possible saving of them in all branches of the national economy.

In working out the draft plan, it is envisaged to outline additional measures for improving the work of railway transportation, raising operational indicators in the use of rolling stock and, to this aim secure growth in the transportation of freight and passengers. Stress was laid in particular on the importance of realizing undertakings directed toward further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, heightening the efficiency of the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations. The USSR Council of Ministers proposed that measures should be stipulated to realize the necessary program of housing construction, to ensure more rational utilization of the state capital investments allocated for these purposes, to seek out additional opportunities for increasing the production of consumer goods and for rendering services to the population, to raise the quality and expand the variety of goods with the aim of more fully satisfying the population's demand for goods and services.

The Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers has been entrusted with reviewing, together with the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics, ministers and heads of departments of the USSR, the draft plan for economic and social development and USSR budget for 1981 for every union republic, ministry, and department, and to prepare the above-mentioned drafts for the purpose of creating the necessary conditions for the stable and rhythmic functioning of the national economy in 1981, the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget of the USSR for 1981 will be submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration.

Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting. Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS EXPLAIN LAGGARDNESS IN INDUSTRIES

LD181005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 1

[V. Lyubitskiy and N. Petrov "Interviews With Laggards": "Line From the Central Statistical Administration Report"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the first 6 months of the year contains the following lines: "Plans for the production of the following articles were not fulfilled: finished rolled ferrous metal products, sulfuric acid, freight cars, commercial timber, paper, cement, certain types of textiles, refrigerators and certain other types of output." What has been done to surmount the lag? Has the debt been made up, if only in part?

The country has received considerably less finished rolled metal than planned since the beginning of the year. The following plants worked worse than the rest in January-July: the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy plant (a shortfall of 368,000 tons of rolled metal), the Makeyevskiy plant (304,000 tons), the Nizhnetagilskiy combine (140,000 tons) and the Karagandinskiy combine (149,000 tons).

"Unfortunately, our arrears did not decrease in July, but increased," D. Galkin, USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, said. "The reason is the sector's 'chronic ills': the lag in the ore base, the slow introduction of progressive techniques, the obsolete equipment. A large conference of leaders of the sector's enterprises and organizations was held at the end of July in Dnepropetrovsk, under the chairmanship of Minister I. Kazanets. A number of major organizational and technical measures were outlined. The untimely delivery of ore and coking coal is also creating certain difficulties in the sector's work. Railroad workers are letting metallurgical workers down."

"There was a failure to supply a large quantity of sulfuric acid during the first 6 months. The greatest lag was at the Balakovo and Aktyubinskiy chemical plants--their shortfalls were 205,000 tons and 100,000 tons respectively. The lag increased somewhat in July," A. Novikov, deputy minister of the chemical industry, reported. "First Deputy Minister L. Osipenko and other executive specialists from the sector's headquarters went out to Balakovo. The enterprise's problem is the low standard of equipment servicing and the resultant high breakdown rate and great idle time. Certain production facility leaders there have now been replaced, the daily summation of competition results has been introduced and the exchange of experience with related collectives has been organized."

In the first 6 months timber procurement establishments failed to supply several million cubic meters of commercial timber. The shortfall for the Dallesprom all-union association was 1.8 million cubic meters of commercial timber, the figure for Komilesprom was 1.6 million cubic meters, and the figure for Arkhangelsklesprom, Permlesprom and Sverdlesprom was 1 million cubic meters each. "Unfortunately, no change for the better has occurred in recent weeks," N. Tsibayev, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry Main Administration of the Timber Procurement Industry stated. "The main problem is that transportation is failing to cope with shipping out finished timber products. Above-normal wood stocks in the establishments' second stage [nizhniye] woodyards are steadily growing. A few days ago the ministry set up a specialist group whose task is to give enterprises day-to-day assistance in fulfilling the plan and also in preparing for work under winter conditions. The commission has already considered the reasons for the lag of the Perm and Kirov timber procurement workers and has shown them a number of unexploited reserves. The group is working in close contact with the Ministry of Railways leaders."

Implementation of the paper production plan shows a considerable "minus." "The situation is complex," I. Tyurin, chief of the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry Technical Production Administration admitted. "The main reason for the lag is the shortage of raw materials: industrial chips and pulpwood. The failure of the 'woodmen' to fulfill the plan has entailed hitches in our sector's work. It is true that the situation is improving and a number of collectives that lagged behind in the first 6 months fulfilled the July plan. But at what cost? They were often forced to use stocks of raw materials intended for work under winter conditions."

What is the situation like in light industry? In the first 6 months there was a failure to supply tens of millions of square meters of textiles.

"For the 6 months as a whole," V. Lakhtin, USSR deputy minister of light industry said, "production of textiles (excluding silk fabrics) did indeed turn out lower than planned. The main reasons for this were the great incidence of breaks in the yarn, above-plan equipment idle time and a shortage of worker cadres. In July, after discussing the results of the first 6 months, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry Collegium noted that there are serious shortcomings in the sector in the utilization of new and modernization of existing equipment and in the fulfillment of the plan for new equipment. The collegium instructed administration chiefs to take measures to fulfill the annual plan. To help the lagging collectives, the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry has sent out teams made up of specialists from the sectorial institutes."

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances was responsible for almost one-third of the domestic refrigerator delivery shortfall in the 6-month period.

"The January-May plan was fulfilled by the ministry," E. Chulkov, chief engineer at the all-union Soyuzelektrobytmash industrial association reported. "The situation deteriorated in subsequent months when a number of ministry enterprises failed to cope with targets. In July they included the Minsk refrigerator and Ussuri machine building plants. One of the main reasons for the lag is violations of contract commitments by chemical industry ministry enterprises. In July it shipped less than one-half of the month's supplies of polystyrene sheets and scarcely more than one-third of the supplies of polystyrene granules.

There were many complaints in the first 6 months about the work of the construction materials industry. In particular, there was a considerable shortfall in cement deliveries. Deputy minister V. Kushchidi named the enterprises which are farthest behind the plan: the Kamanets-Podolskiy cement plant (179,000 tons owing), the Chechenо-Ingushskiy (133,000 tons), the Amvrosievskiy (116,000) and a number of others.

"There are significant objective reasons for this," Viktor Ivanovich said. "The enterprises have suffered periodic shortage of fuel and power and have often been let down by the railroad workers. But there have been omissions in sector's work as well. For example, the Bekabad cement combine (Uzbekskaya SSR) increased the capacity of its furnaces by 100,000 tons. However, neither the raw material division nor the cement division were modernized. As a result output, far from rising, actually dropped. The assimilation of progressive production lines at the Navoi cement plant was delayed.

The elimination of actual losses, which run into millions of tons of cement per annum promises to do a lot of good. But this is an interdepartmental task.

Freight car producers also failed to meet the 7-month plan. The Dneprodzerzhinsk freight car construction plant named for the newspaper PRAVDA and the Zhdanovskiy heavy machine building plant were responsible for the biggest delivery shortfalls. Heavy machine building ministry production administration Chief Yu. Boyev and Soyuzvagonmash Chief A. Shkrebets acknowledge certain shortcomings in the sector's work but say that ferrous metallurgy industry enterprises are chiefly to blame for the lag because of their poor supplies from axle blanks for pairs of wheels to the freight car construction workers. In general they cite what are convincing figures. But....

The metallurgical workers also have their reasons for their failures.... In short, the sector leaders with whom we spoke gave what are, on the surface, convincing reasons for the lag. But the question is whether they refer too often to allied workers--to enterprises and sectors which have failed to deliver the requisite quantity of raw and semi-finished materials on time. Clearly, despite all the problems with metal, timber and freight shipments it is necessary to step up the search for reserves for fulfilling the plan in the sector itself. Industrial ministries must pool their efforts to find ways of rectifying matters. And it is very important to improve the organization of competition for the successful fulfillment of 5-year plan targets and intensify control over the state of affairs in each link and the mutual responsibility of all those who are participating in production in order to achieve the best possible results in the second half of the year.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH PLAN OVERFULFILLMENT--The Central Statistical Administration of Kazakhstan has reported: The industry of the Kazakh SSR has overfulfilled the plan for the first 6 months in the marketing of production and the output of the majority of the most important articles. The growth in production, compared with the same period last year, comprised 2.7 percent. The agricultural workers have exceeded the plan for the sowing of spring crops. They overfulfilled the prescribed volumes of state procurements of cattle and fowl, milk and eggs. Due to state capital investments and the assets for residential construction cooperatives 36,000 well-appointed apartments were handed over for use. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80 LD]

MAGADANSKAYA AIR TRANSPORTATION--Leonid Stepanovich Svechnikov, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation, said that the reconstruction of a landing strip of Magadan airport is nearing completion. Early next year the airport will be able to handle such aircraft as IL-62 and IL-76, which will make it possible to operate nonstop flights from Magadan to Moscow, Mineralnyye Vody and to health resorts in the Crimea. At present, the ministry's Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation is working on long-term development of civil aviation in Magadanskaya Oblast, the Far East and part of Chukhotka to the year 2,000. It is envisaged that, after reconstruction of Magadan airport, passenger transportation will be further developed through the use of long range, large capacity planes making nonstop flights to the European part of the Soviet Union and resort areas. Air Cargo transportation in the country's northeast will also be developed further. It is anticipated that Magadan Oblast will have large capacity planes such as IL-76, which will transport fruit and vegetables from Central Asia to the Far East and Magadan. Subsequently, there will be cargo planes of the new kind with a carrying capacity of up to 20 tons, or the type which will provide an internal transportation service within Magadan Oblast and it's adjacent airports. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 2 Aug 80 SK]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18 AUGUST

LD190042 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kustanayskaya Oblast has begun harvesting on its 4 million hectares and reports that it intends to deliver 190-200 million puds of grain to the state. (0100 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray reports that rye and winter wheat are now being harvested and barley and oats are being cut. Kurganskaya Oblast reports that three-quarters of the necessary hay and fodder has been procured. (0700 GMT)

In the Crimea, 270,000 tons of wheat have been delivered to the state. (0900 GMT)

Kazakhstan has planted 78,000 hectares of sugar beets this year and the harvest is in the final stages. Farmers intend to harvest 2.5 million tons. (1600 GMT)

PROGRESS, DIFFICULTIES IN HARVEST CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

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[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Soon, the Harvest Beyond the Urals"]

[Text] The August fields are notable for their diverse coloring. In the meadows, where various grasses display their varied hues, fodder procurement continues. The plantations of beet and potatoes, corn and sunflowers are waiting their time. Alongside, there is the golden grain or yellow stubble, already intersected in places by dark stripes of fall plowing. The harvest marches across the fields, like the sovereign queen; main attention is focused on her, the farmer's chief concern is for her.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 11 August the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut grain and pulse crops over 46.5 million hectares. That is 38 percent of the sown area. Grain has been threshed over 36.7 million hectares--79 percent of the area cut. The harvest is under way in all the union republics. The farms of Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts have joined in. The roar of engines has not died down in the fields of Volgogradskaya, Sarotovskaya, Vorchezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts. But in the North Caucasus and the southern Ukraine, the harvest toil is nearing its end. The fields are emptying and the granaries are filling.

The working people of Stavropolskiy Kray have secured a great labor victory. Having entered into the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 25th CPSU Congress and the successful completion of 10th 5-Year Plan targets, they have carried out the harvest well and given the state 1,866,000 tons of grain, which is more than the procurement volume laid down. Many farms in the Kuban, the Don and the Ukraine have fulfilled their first commandment with honor.

The country's southern regions are now preparing to sow winter crops and harvest late crops, while farmers in the eastern regions are on the threshold of the harvest. A great volume of work awaits farm workers in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. After all, the area of the grain fields here exceeds 32 million hectares; that is 26 percent of the country's grain area. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, nature allows extremely little time for the harvest here, and the time available must be used to the fullest in order to gather in a full harvest.

Success is ensured above all by the readiness of machinery, skillful maneuvering of it and the use of progressive labor organization methods everywhere. Leading collectives follow these rules strictly. Thus on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Omskaya and Kustanayskaya oblast 92.96 percent of grain harvesting combines were in readiness by the beginning of August. As a rule the machines have been sealed and equipped with attachments for the harvesting of lodged, damp grain. Local party and soviet organs and farm leaders and specialists are devoting great attention to staffing detachments and units, ensuring two-shift work by machines and improving their servicing in the fields.

The reliability of combines--the main link in the harvest process--is the basis of the success of the entire harvest. Yet the necessary concern for them is not displayed everywhere. In Tomskaya Oblast, for instance, 288 combines had not been repaired by 1 August, this is 11 percent of the pool. The readiness of combines is below standard in Tuvinskaya and Buryatskaya ASSRs and Chitinskaya Oblast. The farms of Kurganskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts are also behind in repairs. The condition of the reapers is even worse. In essence one in three reapers has not been repaired by farmers in Tomskaya, Tyumenskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts.

Leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and local economic organs complain of the shortage of spare parts and the lack of deliveries of components and assemblies for harvesting vehicles and machinery by certain plants. PRAVDA has already discussed in previous reviews about the need to increase the responsibility of suppliers enterprises' collectives for the fulfillment of rural orders, including orders for farms in the eastern regions. But the shortage of spare parts is far from the only reason for the low repair rates. On certain farms in Turgayskaya Oblast they only embarked on these repairs on the eve of the harvest, and the repair of components in workshops is poorly organized. Because of incorrect operation and the poor storage of assemblies, units go out of service prematurely.

The harvest is a fast-moving campaign. All the farms' technical potential and the farmers' skill and initiative must be directed toward its timely completion. In the eastern regions' fields, the Ipatovskiy Rayon experiment, the hourly schedule for work by machinery, the team contract in the transportation of the harvest, the so-called combine-trailer method of transporting grain, using high capacity tractors and trailers, and other progressive innovations have already been tested and have proved themselves well. Their skillful use makes it possible for many farms in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts to manage with their own resources in the harvest work. Party, soviet and economic organs must direct the farmers toward maximum utilization of internal reserves and must carry out mass maneuvering of machinery and cadres on the scale of the farm and the rayon, the oblast and the republic. The initiative of a number of enterprises and also the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Transport merits attention. About 4,000 truck convoys have been formed which have finished grain shipments in the southern oblasts, and they will soon move onto the virgin land grain routes. Potentials exist everywhere for ensuring high rates and good quality in the harvest through internal reserves. They must be better exploited.